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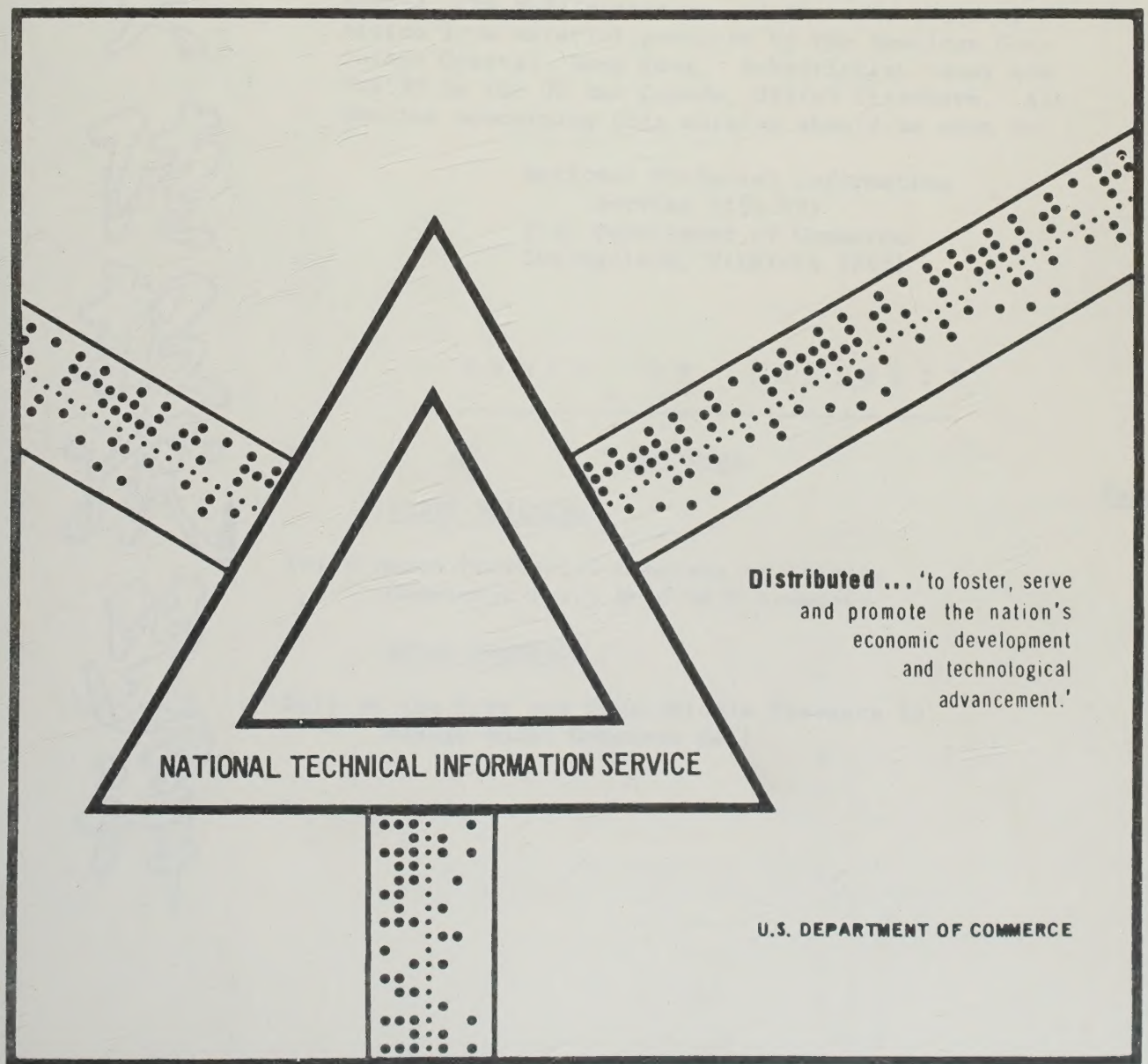
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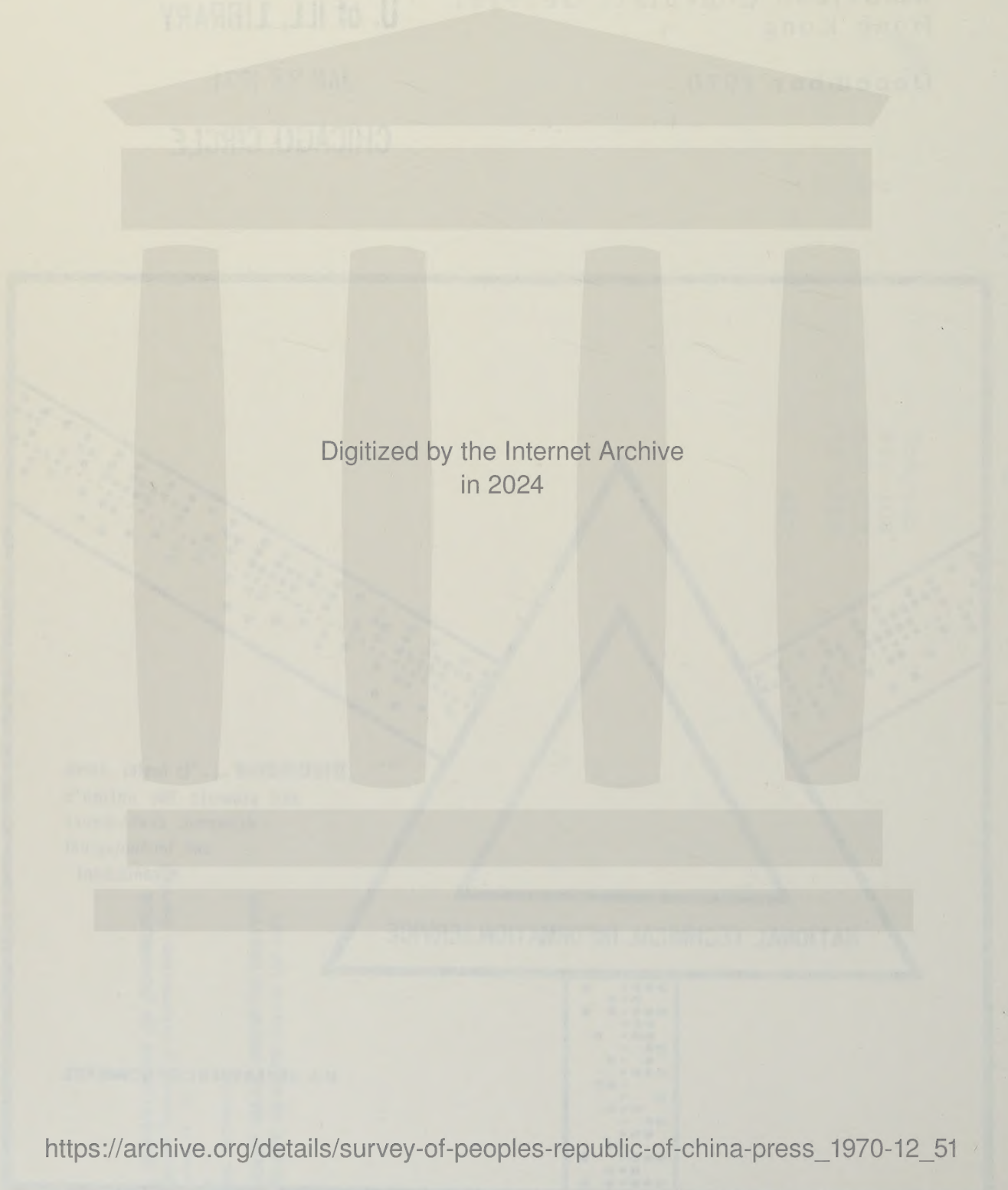

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 21, 1970 No. 4803

****
* NATIONAL *
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PARTY BUILDING

Third Hunan Provincial Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held with Grandeur

(NCNA-English Changsha, Dec. 14, 1970)

_____ with the deep concern of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian line on party building, the third hunan provincial congress of the communist party of china was held in changsha between november 24 and december 4. holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the congress summed up hunan province's experience in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and discussed and decided upon the new fighting tasks for the province. the congress elected the third hunan provincial committee of the chinese communist party in accordance with provisions of the new party constitution and after full democratic consultation by the delegates. this is an event of great joy in the political life of the hunan people, a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his brilliant thinking on party building.

the third hunan provincial congress of the chinese communist party was convened in an excellent situation when the great proletarian cultural revolution, initiated and led by chairman mao, has won great victory, the ideological and organizational building of the party has achieved great success and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated. the congress was permeated with a revolutionary atmosphere of unity and victory. imbued with revolutionary entnusiasm, the delegates warmly cheered: "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live invincible mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

among the 920 delegates to the congress were those from the party membership among the industrial workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, from the party membership in the p.l.a. units stationed in hunan, and from the party membership among revolutionary leading cadres, red guards, revolutionary intellectuals and people of minority nationalities. women delegates made up a certain proportion. these outstanding representatives of the party membership in various areas and on various fronts gathered together. in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories" and taking the ninth national congress of the party as example, the delegates made the provincial congress one of living study and application of mao tsetung thought, of carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, of unity and of victory.

following the opening of the congress, all the delegates, cherishing profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, visited shaoshan, chairman mao's home village, and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party where chairman mao carried out his early revolutionary activities, and learned from his great revolutionary practice. during the congress they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, vice-chairman lin's political report to the ninth party congress, the new party constitution and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the chinese communist party. from all this they received profound education on class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the necessity of continuing the revolution. the delegates gained a deep understanding that the party, the state, the army and the people all owe what they are today to the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and to the guidance of mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. this line is our party's lifeline and the fundamental guarantee for our victory in the revolution.

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, comrade hua kuo-feng, acting head of the nucleus group, made to the congress a report "hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and continue our efforts to accomplish various fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress". in his report, comrade hua kuo-feng described the excellent current situation in both revolution and production in hunan province and reviewed the magnificent achievements the revolutionary people of the province had made by persisting in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. he said: at every crucial moment in their post-liberation struggle, especially in the over four years of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary people of hunan province received solicitous attention and brilliant instructions from our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin. closely following chairman mao's great strategic plan, the communist party members and the masses of people of hunan province have combated interference and sabotage from the "left" or the right and smashed the criminal plot aimed at restoring capitalism of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu chao-chi and his agents in hunan, the handful of capitalist-roaders. since its establishment, the hunan provincial revolutionary committee has firmly adhered to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. it has faith in the masses, the people's liberation army and the great majority of the cadres, and has relied on them to deal the class enemy heavy, firm blows, thereby constantly

pushing the excellent situation in revolution ahead. historical experience testifies to this truth: adhering to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line ensures us everything and closely following chairman mao means victory exclamation

dwelling on the question of party building, comrade hua kuo-feng said: guided by chairman mao's proletarian line on party building, party organizations at all levels and the masses of party members in hunan province have stood the test of the fierce struggle between the two lines and large-scale class struggle, strengthened their proletarian party spirit and enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the movement for party consolidation and party building, the party organizations at all levels in hunan province have adhered to chairman mao's teaching: "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy", and have given first place to ideological consolidation and building and persisted in arming the party members with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the party organizations have organized the party members and revolutionary masses to conscientiously study the new party constitution and thoroughly criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on party building, his sinister book "self-cultivation" and such reactionary fallacies peddled by him as the theory of "the dying out of class struggle", the theory of "docile tools", the theory that "the masses are backward", the theory of "joining the party in order to climb up", the theory of "inner-party peace" and the theory of "merging private and public interests", so as to eliminate their remnant influence. in accordance with the provisions of the new party constitution, the masses of party members have made great efforts to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, consciously remould their world outlook and temper themselves into truly advanced elements of the proletariat, continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. through the party consolidation and party building movement, waste matter has been eliminated and fresh blood absorbed; new party branch committees have been set up in the overwhelming majority of the primary party organizations in the province; and in most counties, party congresses have been convened and the new county party committees set up. politically, ideologically and organizationally, the party organizations have become even purer and even more vigorous and their fighting capabilities have increased further. the party members have played their exemplary vanguard role in a still better way.

dwelling on the future tasks, comrade hua kuo-feng stressed that the party members and the revolutionary masses throughout the province must firmly respond to the call of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee and continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works, energetically remould their world outlook and constantly raise their consciousness of implementing and defending chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. it is necessary to "carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously", deepen revolutionary mass criticism and carry the socialist revolution in the political, ideological, cultural and economic spheres through to the end. it is necessary to continue implementing

in an all-round way the principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and bring about a new high tide in industrial and agricultural production. it is necessary to strengthen party building ideologically and organizationally and do a good job in revolutionizing the leading bodies so as to give full play to the leading role of the vanguard of the proletariat and ensure that the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is carried out in every basic unit.

with mao tsetung thought as their guide, the delegates conscientiously discussed and approved the report by the party nucleus group of the provincial revolutionary committee. they reviewed the fighting course they had traversed, examined the excellent current situation and looked forward to the bright future of the revolution; this greatly inspired them and filled them with confidence in even greater victories. they pledged to hold the great red banner of mao tsetung thought still higher, advance along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and seize new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the congress elected the third hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china. in accordance with the five requirements chairman mao has laid down for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the three criteria vice-chairman lin has set for the selection of cadres, the delegates gave full scope to democracy and, after repeated consultation from below and from above, elected a new provincial party committee composed of 75 members and 15 alternate members. it is a "three-in-one" combination of old, middle-aged and young people. when the names of the elected members were announced at the plenary session of the congress, prolonged, enthusiastic applause resounded throughout the hall.

the plenary session of the new provincial party committee elected comrade hua kuo-feng first secretary, comrade pu chan-ya secretary and comrade yang ta-yi deputy secretary, of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china. this has been approved by the central cmmittee of the communist party of china.

addressing the congress on behalf of the new provincial party committee, comrade pu chan-ya called on the comrades present and all party members, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary masses of the province and all commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in the province to rally still more closely round the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and attain "unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action" on the principled basis of mao tsetung thought. comrade pu chan-ya urged all the delegates and the newly elected members of the provincial party committee to be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, keep in close contact with the masses and take the lead in doing a good job in ideological revolutionization. he urged them to go all out and aim high, continue to fulfil the various fighting tasks set forth by the ninth party congress and the second plenary session of the ninth central committee of the communist party of china and strive to turn hunan province into a great red school of mao tsetung thought.

RURAL COMMERCE

Rely on the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants To Manage Rural Commerce Well

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 5, 1970)

It has been two years since the poor and lower-middle peasants of Anchiapao commune, Wanch'üan hsien, took over the management of rural commerce. Recently, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "It is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously," we have, together with the comrades of the Wanch'üan Hsien Revolutionary Committee, and poor and lower-middle peasants as well as the commercial workers of Anchiapao, summed up the experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the management of rural commerce. Facts have proved that it is necessary for rural commerce to follow resolutely this fundamental principle of Party leadership, placing politics in command and accepting supervision from the masses. Under the unified leadership of the Party committee of the commune and through management by the poor and lower-middle peasants, Chairman Mao's general policy "to develop economy and insure supply" can be better implemented and struggle-criticism-transformation on the financial and trade front more effectively promoted.

In Course of Class Struggle and Struggle Between Two Lines Consolidate and Strengthen Management by Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

The management of rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants in Anchiapao commune has gone through a violent class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. After management has been taken over, can these struggles be considered ended?" Some people are of the opinion that now that the poor and lower-middle peasants have taken over the management, there is no longer any struggle. There are also those who hold the view, "What difference does it make who has taken over the management?"

This kind of viewpoint is wrong.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Throughout the whole period of transition, class contradiction exists, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie exists, and the struggle between the socialist line and the capitalist line exists." Since management by poor and lower-middle peasants has been put into practice, class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in rural commerce are by no means over. This kind of struggle existed in the past, exists even now and will exist in the future. In the past nobody had tried to grasp them, but now that the poor and lower-middle peasants have taken over the management of rural commerce, they intend to grasp firmly the class struggle and the struggle between the lines. In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "regarding the position in the countryside, if it is not occupied by socialism, it will eventually be occupied by capitalism." Under the leadership of the Party committee of the commune, the Anchiapao poor and lower-middle peasants and the commercial workers have, while managing rural

commerce, jointly and firmly grasped the struggle between the two classes, between the two roads and between the two lines, and launched a "one strike three oppose" movement.

They struggle against the class enemies and hit out at bourgeois corruption and sabotage. The bourgeois constantly use their influence in the ideological sphere to adopt all sorts of schemes to corrupt the commercial workers, particularly the poor and lower-middle peasants who have recently joined shops as marketing personnel. Representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants attach great importance to this problem and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the commercial workers and help them resist corruption and contamination, to boycott bourgeois ideological erosion and to deliver telling blows at the sabotage activities of the class enemies.

They struggle against capitalist tendencies and persist in taking the socialist road. The taking over of management in rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants does not necessarily mean that the remnant revisionist poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i has been eliminated or that the bourgeois mentality and style of doing business have disappeared from commercial departments. Representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants are fully aware that this is a protracted and complex struggle. They raise high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung and develop revolutionary mass criticism in depth. They supervise not only what takes place behind the counter but also what takes place outside the counter, and resolutely take the socialist orientation in rural commerce.

They struggle against various erroneous ideas and persist in letting the poor and lower-middle peasants do the managing. The management of rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants is a revolutionary new thing that has emerged from the great proletarian cultural revolution. This innovation has smashed renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line and implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. It has transformed the inability of those at the top and the lack of authority of those at lower levels to control rural commerce. It has changed the condition of separation from the three great revolutionary movements which existed in rural commerce. It has thus enabled rural commerce to keep proletarian politics to the fore, adhere to the socialist orientation and identify itself closely with the masses so as to render still better service to socialist revolution and construction. This has received enthusiastic praise from the broad revolutionary masses. However, there are a handful of dissenters whose thinking is muddled and who seek all sorts of "reasons" for opposition or devise this or that method to do away with management. Regarding such erroneous thinking, the poor and lower-middle peasants have carried out criticism and repudiation in time, cited facts to convince and educate these persons and held tightly the power of managing rural commerce in their hands.

The management of rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants has been carried out under the leadership of Party organizations in the commune and the brigades. Thanks to the leadership of the Party the

poor and lower-middle peasants have been able to take over the management and only with the management in the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants has the implementation of the Party's general and specific policies received such widespread mass support. In order to conduct rural commerce better still, the Anchiapao commune, by holding a debate among the poor and lower-middle peasants, has set up a suitable form of management, sent representatives to participate in "three-in-one" combination leadership groups in supply and marketing cooperatives, and formed "three-in-one" combination management groups in brigades. In this way any important matter concerning rural commerce has to pass through a discussion meeting of poor and lower-middle peasants before a decision is taken. They have succeeded in relying on the peasants ideologically, guaranteeing they are sound organizationally and that they can be supervised in work. Representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants have energetically been studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, setting strict demands on themselves and seriously carrying out various general and specific policies of the Party without separating themselves from agricultural productive labor, and bringing with them the fine tradition of arduous struggle and diligence and thrift into the shops.

The broad masses of revolutionary people said, "The management of rural commerce by poor and lower-middle peasants has grasped the class struggle, criticized and repudiated capitalism, struck out at the evil winds and harmful styles, and persevered in the socialist orientation.

The Building of A Commercial Force with Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is the Foundation for Good Rural Commercial Management

After the management of rural commerce was taken over by the poor and lower-middle peasants of Anchiapao, how did they go about building a commercial force? At the beginning there were different views. Some were of the opinion that in order to build up a good commercial force, the people must be changed. They said, "All the original commercial workers would not do," and they proposed "a complete change." The majority of the people were of the opinion that it was necessary to apply the one dividing into two concept and carry out a class analysis of the existing commercial rank and file.

For a long time, under the influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a small handful of class enemies have definitely infiltrated into the commercial ranks in the countryside. Nevertheless quite a number as well as the majority of the commercial workers in the countryside are relatively good. Some of them, owing to the fact that they have been more deeply influenced by the "Liu poison," may have this or that sort of shortcomings and defects. As long as we persist in using the thought of Mao Tse-tung to educate them, carry out deep and meticulous political-ideological work among them, and help them remold their world outlook, they can be fully put to use in serving socialism and the poor and lower-middle peasants. The supply and marketing cooperatives of Anchiapao then dragged out the small handful of class enemies who had infiltrated into the commercial ranks in the countryside. Regarding the small number of those

who are not suited for commercial work, the necessary reorganization has been carried out and suitable arrangements have been made for them. At the same time, based on the principle of better troops and simpler administration, they have let the poor and lower-middle peasants recommend a batch of commune members with good backgrounds and a high degree of consciousness for service in the supply and marketing cooperatives so that the commercial force will gain new vigor.

"Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." The poor and lower-middle peasants are of the opinion that there is a need organizationally for the commercial force to give up the stale and take in the fresh, yet more important still is the need to further strengthen the ideological construction of commercial workers. In supervising the shop they first supervise the people, and in supervising the people, they first supervise their thinking. They sent the commercial workers to the three great revolutionary movements for re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants, for tempering through class struggle and for the remolding of world outlook. Their principal methods are:

1. Persist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and carry out reading and applying every day.

2. Firmly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and penetratingly and persistently carry out revolutionary mass criticism.

3. Grasp the orientation for serving, and help the commercial workers to establish the thinking of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly.

4. Grasp participation in collective productive labor by commercial workers. Last year on the average each person took part in 66 days of manual labor in the fields.

5. Emulate the PLA. Strengthen political-ideological work, develop "four-good" and "five-good" movements, and set up a system of regular criticism of commercial workers by the masses.

The poor and lower-middle peasants, under the leadership of the Party committee of the commune, have placed the building of leadership groups for supply and marketing cooperatives on the top of the agenda. They regularly sum up historical experiences, carry out education in the struggle between the two lines and grasp firmly the revolutionization of those in the leading body. Leading members of the supply and marketing cooperatives, with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants, are resolutely taking the road of placing proletarian politics to the fore, taking the lead in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, in fighting self and criticizing revisionism, in waging class struggle and in doing collective productive labor. When they are confronted by heavy and arduous work, they demonstrate the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor fatigue and carry out whatever demands the masses may place on them. The one taking the lead is

invariably the first to complete the task and uses his own model action to lend momentum to the ideological revolutionization of the commercial workers.

In the past two years, the supply and marketing cooperatives of Anchiapao, after having gone through the cleaning up of class ranks, the Party rectification and construction movement and the grasping of political-ideological work, have now grown into a revolutionized commercial force.

The placing of Mao Tse-tung's thought in command and the conscientious carrying out of ideological revolutionization in the thinking of the commercial workers, have given a boost to the revolutionization of commercial enterprises. The commercial workers of Anchiapao are concerned with all the aspects of production, their thought being constantly with the masses. They are always attempting to improve the attitude and quality of their service. In respect to the hours they keep in providing service, on every festival day and during the busy purchasing season, they start service from sunrise till late at night. During the busy agricultural season, they open only in the morning and at night, and during the daytime they perform labor alongside the commune members. If the crops become infected the marketing personnel would go out at night to buy insecticide and take it to the fields. Together with the commune members they would carry out the extermination of pests. If farm machinery is in need of spare parts, the marketing personnel would travel scores of li to buy them. If one of the masses is suddenly taken ill, the marketing personnel would leave his meal and immediately take the medicine to the home of the patient. The workers unanimously reflected that "the commercial workers of the past were separated from us not only by the counter but by the heart. Now they are linked heart to heart with us."

Implement Still Better the General Policy, "To Develop and Insure Supply"

The management of rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants is an important innovation for better implementation of Chairman Mao's general policy of "to develop economy and insure supply" on the industrial front. It enables agriculture and commerce to be linked closely together, and entwined tightly together like strands of a rope. Such a widespread mass support for commercial workersis a fundamental guarantee for better implementation of the general policy.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Anchiapao are of the opinion that, in the course of implementing this general policy, they must persevere in the struggle between the two lines, constantly heighten the awareness of the commercial workers in implementing the general policy, and correctly understand the orientation of service in rural commerce. In the past, some of the commercial workers, poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, were interested only in the work of buying and selling, and never bothered themselves with production. Consequently commercial work was not carried out well. At present the poor and lower-middle peasants, together with the commercial workers, have criticized this purely commercial outlook and enabled everybody to realize "the truth of only by developing the economy could supply be insured" and to shift the main point of work to supporting

agricultural production. In the past, supply and marketing cooperatives were concerned only with the purchasing of pigs and not with the development of hog-raising. Now, commercial workers approach the problem from the point of production and give energetic help to the brigades and commune members to solve actively the problems of piglets and feed. As a result, each brigade has its own pig-breeding farm and a plant for the processing of feed. In order to change the former practice of not keeping pigs in pens, many marketing personnel are getting up early and going to bed late to help the commune members repair and build pig pens. With the active support of the supply and marketing cooperatives and posts, every brigade is building its own forge, carpentry, farm implement repairs and other light industries. Basically self-sufficiency has been attained in light farm implements and repairs of medium-sized farm implements can be carried out right in the commune.

The poor and lower-middle peasants are still of the opinion that in the support of agricultural production by rural commerce and in the consolidation of the collective economy, it is necessary to implement the policy of "taking food grain as the key link to ensure allround development." Only by so doing can the road taken by rural commerce grow broader and broader, otherwise it will grow narrower and narrower, and may even go astray.

In order to satisfy the demands of agricultural production, the commercial workers have gone deep among the masses to carry out investigation and research, so that they may organize a source of goods in time, ensure supply and act as the "general rear services department" for agricultural production. Last year, although this commune experienced natural disasters, still the output of food grains showed an increase of eleven percent over that of the previous year and overfulfilled the quota set for the State purchase program for grain. This was inseparable from the great support given by the commercial departments.

In the direction of sideline production Anchiapao in the past has been "a barren land that grew only grass and where mulberry trees could not be planted, and the medlar willow grown there could not be used in the weaving of baskets but could only be used as firewood". Now with the commercial workers helping the commune and brigades to dig for local resources, many kinds of undertakings have been developed. The whole commune has in all carried out more than twenty kinds of sideline production, and on the barren sandy soil, they have planted mulberry, fruit and medlar willow trees. To strengthen cooperation in rural medical and health services, they have planted more than two hundred mow to medicinal herbs. On the basis of consolidating and developing the collective economy, they have also assisted the commune members to develop family sideline occupation. The development of the many kinds of undertakings has increased the income of the collectives and commune members. It has also opened up a market for commerce, expanded buying and spending and enabled rural commerce to grow more prosperous.

Several Problems To Be Noted in Rural Commercial Reform

The taking over of management in rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants has led to a profound change in commercial work. The

Wanch'üan Hsien Revolutionary Committee feels that there is a need for strengthening leadership in the hsien and the commune has placed rural commercial reform on the daily agenda of struggle-criticism-transformation. In making this reform, it is necessary to adopt a serious and prudent attitude and carry out investigation and test-point work well.

1. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well", everything must be put to a test, using points to lead to the whole area and popularizing it step by step. When a test spot was first set up in Anchiapao, the hsien revolutionary committee explained clearly to the whole hsien that a test point for rural commercial reform had been set up for the first time in the Anchiapao Commune, but it did not mean that it had to be set up in every commune right away. However, it must be widely discussed throughout the hsien. The experience of the test-point in Anchiapao has since been promptly introduced to various communes so the situation of "what is taking place at the points can be discussed throughout the area". The advantage of this is: "The points can assimilate good ideas from the area to enrich their experience and add to its universal significance. Where the area has had ample discussions beforehand it will have an ideological foundation on which to popularize the experience of the points".

2. Unified leadership in the commune Party committee has been realized. Because of the management of rural commerce by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the condition of "unilaterial leadership" of the former commercial departments has been changed. However, there has appeared a situation where some people in the hsien commercial department are afraid to lead the subordinate supply and marketing cooperatives and stations, even to the extent of giving up the leadership altogether. Some of the supply and marketing cooperatives and stations also feel that they can do without the leadership of the supervisory commercial department. Is there any necessity for leadership by the supervisory commercial department? They took this problem and unfolded revolutionary mass criticism in depth. They realized that the "dictatorship by convention" of the former commercial department was wrong, but that in no way meant that they did not need leadership from the commercial department above. The key lay in the kind of leadership and in which line the leadership implemented. Did it place politics or commerce in command? After the poor and lower-middle peasants took over the management of rural commerce, the supply and marketing cooperatives and stations must in the main follow the unified leadership of the commune Party committee. At the same time they must also accept the leadership of the commercial department from above. The hsien commercial department must keep proletarian politics to the fore and conduct deep-going investigation and research. On important issues concerning commercial work, they must take the initiative to consult with the commune Party committee. The commune Party committee must have an overall picture of the situation, must seriously implement various general and specific policies of the State regarding commercial work and must ensure that the supply and marketing cooperatives could fulfill the State tasks of allocating goods, purchasing and marketing, transferring and disposal.

3. It is necessary, in accordance with the rational economic trend, to persist in organizing the flow of goods. The Wanch'üan Hsien, in carrying out the point test in Anchiapao, neglected the organization of the flow of goods in accordance with the economic trend, and consequently the goods had to be sent back. After this problem was discovered, in accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao "it is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously," they went deep into the masses, carried out investigation and research, and proposed several principles for reforming the commercial management system: It has to be beneficial to the unified leadership of the commune Party committee, to the management by the poor and lower-middle peasants and to the provision of facilities to the masses. It has to be benificial to better troops and simpler administration, and to a reduction in overlapping departments. It has to be benificial to socialist economic accounting and to the management of shops with thrift. It has to be based on the rational economic trend and on organization for the flow of goods. In accordance with these principles Wanch'üan Hsien has carried out a rational reorganization of its commercial departments. Based on the economic area, wholesale organizations have been set up and, based on the commune supply and marketing cooperatives have been set up. Storehouses have been done away with and the flow of goods has been rationally organized. The masses have unanimously reflected that this is a good change.

The reform of rural commerce in Anchiapao has already given an impetus to the deepening development of struggle-criticism-transformation in commercial departments and on the finance and trade front throughout the hsien. The poor and lower-middle peasants have not only taken over the management of rural commerce but have also taken over the management of the credit cooperatives.

- by the investigation team of the Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the investigation team of the Changchiak'o District Revolutionary Committee

* * *

RE-EDUCATION

Use Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking to Grasp the Initiative in Re-education

by
Revolutionary Committee of Yüts'ai Commune, Yai hsien, Kwangtung

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 6, 1970)

Over the past year and more, two groups of young intellectuals came from Canton and Swatow in succession to join the teams and settle down in our commune. In the practice of re-education, we came to understand deeply that by arming our minds with Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, showing the courage to take a square look at contradictions, uncovering contradictions boldly and solving contradictions seriously we can grasp the initiative of re-education and consciously give guidance in work so that the young intellectuals transferred to the countryside can be brought up as successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Be Bold in Taking a Square Look at Contradictions and Seriously Resolve Contradictions

In the autumn last year, we greeted the arrival of the first group of young intellectuals. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of the Li and Miao nationalities were beside themselves with joy. Amidst a burst of cheers, they said, "They are the Han commune members sent us by Chairman Mao. We must fervently help them take root, bloom and bear fruit in the mountainous area." Thanks to re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, the great majority of young intellectuals applied themselves assiduously to the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and devoted themselves singlemindedly to the building of socialist new mountainous areas.

But a small number of young people wavered in their thinking when they found the road they walked was but a mountain path, the place they lived in was just a thatched hut and the life they led was a hard one. Confronted with such a situation, some cadres and people said dejectedly, "They made up their minds to come here. It is strange that for reasons of their own, they now regret."

Was this "something strange?" With this problem in mind, the revolutionary committee of the commune seriously studied Chairman Mao's lofty remarks, "There is nothing that does not contain contradictions; without contradictions there would be no world." They came to realize that the "strange thing" involving the young intellectuals was actually nothing but a contradiction in their thinking. The latter had acted upon Chairman Mao's words by following the road of integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Yet with their minds poisoned by arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line, they had shown fear of hardship and fatigue. Through an analysis of things according to the "one dividing into two" method, we came to understand that the emergence of a contradiction was a natural phenomenon about which there was nothing strange.

We helped the brigades and the production teams to run Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes to heighten everyone's awareness of re-education work. The commune and the brigades set up separately "three-in-one" re-education leadership groups for the purpose of grasping politics properly, teaching production skills and managing livelihood properly. Thus the young people changed from a state of unease to one of ease. They were willing to take root in the mountainous area.

Not long afterwards, an instance of disunity was found among the young intellectuals. Some demanded a transfer away from the team. At this time, the cadres again became impatient and regarded a transfer as an easy way to "save trouble." The revolutionary committee of the commune again organized the cadres to study Chairman Mao's philosophic works. From Chairman Mao's teaching, "Constant emerging and resolving of contradictions is a dialectical law governing the development of things," they came to understand that attempt to evade contradictions by passive means was incompatible with the dialectical law governing the development of contradictions in objective things. Though one man might be separated from another yet the same contradictions still existed. The problem would then become more and more complicated. A correct attitude was: Be bold in taking a square look at problems and take the initiative to solve them.

Through an investigation and research, we analyzed the causes underlying their disunity. On the one hand, we unfolded revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of anarchism and liberalism. On the other, we had heart-to-heart talks with them and made them understand the need of doing more self-criticism among themselves and taking the initiative to achieve unity. After an effort, we at last resolved the contradictions. The young intellectuals were determined to unite and fight and to forge ahead shoulder-to-shoulder.

Vigorously Grasp the Main Contradiction--World Outlook Transformation

Re-education work is a complicated process involving a thousand and one rules. But the main contradiction is to educate young intellectuals in the transformation of the world outlook. We must devote all our energies to the grasping of this main contradiction without letting go of it. "With this main contradiction grasped, all problems can be readily solved."

Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out, "A change in the world outlook is the most fundamental." To enable young intellectuals to make such a change we must rely on efforts from many sides. In mountainous areas where production is difficult and life is hard, the question of decisive importance is to help them form a correct conception of bitterness and happiness.

When first arriving in the countryside, a young man gave a very good account of himself. He studied and worked hard. However, not long afterwards, his enthusiasm began to cool down. Once, he fell ill. We sent a cadre to get the doctor. The doctor climbed up mountains and forded streams

to see him, braving heavy rains. The young man felt greatly moved. In a heart-to-heart talk, he revealed his intention to back out for fear of being unable to endure long period of hard labor. This incident tells us that in the mind of the young intellectual there was a very acute struggle between two world outlooks. We cannot in the least relax our efforts in the transformation of contradictions.

During the period of the youth's sickness, we visited him many times. We joined him in studying Chairman Mao's works. We studied with him over and again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The establishment of the socialist system opens up for us a road to an ideal realm, and the realization of such a realm still depends upon our hard labor." Citing the experience of certain standing committee members of our commune who had taken root in the mountainous area and fought hard for over ten years, we encouraged him to develop revolutionary optimism and assume a correct attitude toward the hard life in the mountainous area. Meanwhile, we gave him an account of the moving deeds of old poor peasant Lin Ya-tung who lost the sight of both eyes but who overcame multiple difficulties in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and showed single-minded devotion to revolution and to the collective cause. Chairman Mao's teachings combined with the poor peasant's lofty thinking gave this young intellectual a profound education. He vigorously criticized arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of getting gold plated in the countryside" and "philosophy of staying alive." He was determined to undergo a thorough change in his stand, his viewpoints and his feelings. After he got well, he immediately followed the poor and lower-middle peasants in transforming mountains and harnessing rivers. After rigorous tempering in labor, he made very quick progress ideologically.

Take the Initiative to Stimulate the Transformation of Contradictions

All things in the world advance in the process of ceaselessly resolving contradictions. Such is the case with the thinking of young intellectuals. With the old contradictions resolved, new ones crop up. Our responsibility is to promote the transformation of contradictions and attain the aim of revolution.

Once, the masses reported to us a problem concerning the young intellectuals corrupted by bourgeois ideas. After an investigation, we confirmed this as a fact. At the beginning, some comrades considered this as an individual case to be handled on an individual basis. After a serious analysis of things, we felt that though this problem involved individuals yet it pointed to the struggle of a defeated class trying desperately to win over the younger generation from us. We must learn a lesson therefrom and educate the young intellectuals in the need of promoting the transformation of contradictions so as to turn a bad into a good thing. Therefore, by relying upon the poor and lower-middle peasants we mobilized the young intellectuals to vigorously criticize arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of the class struggle," to eliminate the corrosive effect of bourgeois ideas and to launch a vehement attack on a handful of class enemies.

Meanwhile, we fervently helped the youth committing errors to enable him to heighten his consciousness, lay down his "burden" and forge ahead continuously.

Practice enables us to deepen once and again our comprehension of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking. It makes us realize that with Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking taken as a weapon we can grasp the initiative in re-education and enable re-education work to forge ahead in big strides.

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AGRICULTURE

Lead the "In Agriculture Learn from Tachai Movement" along Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Road

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 7, 1970)

Revolutionary committees and Party committees at various levels in Liaoning province, in accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's great teaching of "leaders must stand in the forefront of a movement and must not lag behind," have firmly grasped their ideological revolutionization, continuously heightened their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and actively led the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members in developing in depth a "learn from Tachai" movement. This year a bumper harvest has been scored in the whole province and at present a new upsurge has been whipped up in building farmland and undertaking water conservancy work during the winter.

Since the 2nd Plenum of the 9th CCP Congress, particularly after the publication of the Jen-min Jih-pao editorial on "In Agriculture Learn from Tachai" and of the investigation report on the experience of Hsiyang hsien in learning from Tachai, revolutionary committees and Party committees at various levels in Liaoning province, have upon receiving the information taken immediate action, with every level convening meetings, conducting study classes, making repeated studies, and carrying out earnest discussions. Everyone deeply realized: the penetrating development of the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement is a call for battle issued by the Party Central with Chairman Mao at the head and with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy, a mobilization order for whipping up a new upsurge in agricultural production, and an important issue concerning the whole Party and the whole people, that must be resolutely adhered to and carried out to the letter. Revolutionary committees and Party organizations at various levels have taken the implementation of Chairman Mao's great directive "in agriculture learn from Tachai" as an important content of the program for Party rectification and construction in the countryside and for revolutionization of their leadership groups. Recently, rectification has been carried out successively within the leadership groups of many communes, hsien and (municipalities) everywhere, using the Party branch of the Tachai brigade as the example, to carry out a serious study of the new Party Constitution, sum up experience, expose contradictions, heighten the awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and deepen the understanding of the significance of learning from Tachai in agriculture. They said "Tachai is a red banner hoisted by great leader Chairman Mao, and whether or not we should learn from Tachai is a major problem involving what kind of banner is to be hoisted on the agricultural front and which road is to be taken." One after another they expressed the need to closely follow great leader Chairman Mao and pledged to be the one to take the lead in learning from Tachai.

Leading members of the revolutionary committees of Chienp'ing, Peipiao, Chiench'ang and Lingyüan hsien, in the Ch'aoyang District, which is situated in a mountainous region beset by drought in nine years out of ten, after studying

the editorial on "In Agriculture Learn from Tachai," and with the spirit of "in transforming the land, it is necessary to transform first the one taking the lead" and based on the experiences of Tachai and Hsiyang hsien, criticized the world outlook of sticking to old practice out of the force of habit, the fear of difficulties and hardships and the uselessness of cowards and lazybones. They led the broad masses of people to launch a great battle for reshaping the hills and rivers of Ch'aoyang. Since "autumn begins" up till now, more than 140 reservoirs of all sizes have been built or are in the process of construction throughout the area. Repairs and building have also been carried out on a number of ponds, dams, sluice gates and ditches, as well as deep wells which are linked up in a chain with various water conservation projects to bring about a big increase over the irrigated area of the past. The revolutionary committee for Yingk'ou hsien, a hsien which for five consecutive years has continued to obtain a bumper harvest in grain, by pinpointing the feeling of complacency existing among some of the cadres, has mobilized the masses on a widespread scale, and used Chairman Mao's philosophical concept of one dividing into two to sum up experience, affirm results, expose contradictions and criticize the thinking of arrogance and complacency and, by using the leadership groups of Tachai and Hsiyang hsien as examples, continued to make revolution and advance. Of the twenty-two standing members of the hsien revolutionary committee, apart from the three staying behind at the office to take care of routine matters, the rest are deep in the frontline working together with the masses and the basic level cadres, looking for weak links in the advanced, searching for shortcomings in results, thus creating a new situation in the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement throughout the hsien.

During the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement, the broad masses of cadres of Liaoning province have also gone in successive groups to the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements and, by applying Chairman Mao's philosophical concept of "practice, knowledge, again practice, again knowledge" have not only transformed their subjective world, but have also lent impetus to leading the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement along Chairman Mao's revolutionary road. Principal leading members of the CCP Penhsi Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, while penetrating into the basic level, have discovered that the cadres of brigades in some communes did not know clearly about what to learn from Tachai. In some of the communes where natural conditions are unfavorable, the brigades felt that "the hills are high, the woods are dense, and the temperature is low, and it would not be easy to learn from Tachai." In some of the communes with favorable conditions for production, the brigades felt that "our output is in no way inferior to that of Tachai, what more is there to learn from it?" In view of such ideas, they conducted classes for learning from Tachai universally within the whole hsien, studied over again Chairman Mao's relative teachings and the experiences of Tachai, and made use of Hsiench'angpao brigade, a local advanced model in learning from Tachai, as living teaching material to heighten the thinking of everyone, so that they would consciously carry out "In training people and building leadership groups, learn from Tachai, while at the same time in learning from Tachai, train people and build leadership groups." In this way they powerfully promoted the healthy development and advance of the "in agriculture learn from Tachai" movement.

The members of the leadership groups in many districts, hsien, and communes, while firmly adhering to the principle of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people, have also, on the basis on local conditions, carried out meticulous investigation and study of the hills and rivers, summed up experience, grasped relevant laws and took appropriate action. The CCP Peichen Hsien Committee and leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee, by making actual investigations, have drawn up a comprehensive plan for dealing with mountainous regions, plains and marshlands and leading the masses in hard and earnest work. Daily more than 88,000 people in the hsien take part in the battle on various local farm and water conservancy worksites. At present, more than 40 water conservation projects of all sizes have been completed in the hsien, some 120,000 mow of land have been levelled, some 470,000 meters of drainage ditches have been dug and more than 10,000 mow of terraced fields and row fields have been restored.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well", the number one and the number two men in every hsien, in the learning from Tachai movement, have personally grasped to the end one or two model communes, brigades, or production teams, and used the experience gained in various parts to promote work in the whole area. The Ch'aoyang Hsien Revolutionary Committee, is popularizing the experiences of the Pap'ank'ou brigade, an advanced unit, in fighting against the hills and rivers in Liaoning Province, of the Kuochia brigade in undertaking practical water conservancy and scientific farming for a year and of the Hungwei and Tats'un communes in changing themselves from backward to advanced communes. As a result, a lively situation of learning from the advanced and catching up with the advanced has appeared in various communes and brigades in the whole hsien.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, commune members as well as the people throughout the province are very happy to see that the cadres at every level are taking the lead in learning from Tachai. They have also taken the heroic poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai as their models, practiced self-reliance and waged arduous struggles. In this way the torrents of the learn from Tachai mass movement in the whole province are sweeping strongly forward. At present, from the Liaotung peninsula to the plains of Northern Liaoning and from the Yalu River to the mountainous region in the west, a farming and water conservation army of more than 2,000,000 strong is daily waging battles on the tens of thousands of farm and water conservation worksites. In the threshing yards of the production teams, men and women, old and young, are working day and night on threshing and transporting grain. Many three-in-one investigation groups consisting of elderly poor peasants, cadres and technicians are active on the production front, summing up the experiences of this year's increased output and drawing up a production plan for next year. The learn from Tachai movement has also powerfully stimulated the development of a favorable situation for agricultural production. Autumn harvesting in the whole province has been victoriously completed half a month ahead of time compared with previous years, scoring both a bumper yield and a rich harvest. The acreage of autumn planting has also smashed the highest record in history, and seeding has been speedily and efficiently carried out. The area of land plowed under in the

fall has also more than doubled last year's which was a record. From "autumn begins" to now, the whole province has opened up some 800,000 mow of terraced field, levelled 5,000,000 mow of land, newly repaired 2,400,000 mow of terraced fields and row fields, completed more than 2,000 ponds, reservoirs and water conservation projects of all types and sunk more than 2,000 deep wells. At present, the poor and lower-middle peasants, commune members and people as well as revolutionary cadres, are high in morale, and are determined to mount a big battle during the winter and spring and strive to wrest an even greater harvest in the coming year.

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Noted East China Production Brigade Has Excellent Harvests This Year

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 14, 1970)

a well-known production brigade in east china had excellent harvests of grain and cotton this year, following on good harvests for seven years running.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres of the yangliunsueh brigade of the yangchi commune in pinnsien county, shantung province, achieved this by continuing to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

the brigade's yield of ginned cotton averaged 1.2 tons per hectare, 12 per cent above last year's. per-hectare grain yield was 9 tons, 15 per cent higher than in last year. in this way, it has made new contributions to the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the brigade reported to the national cotton conference this spring how it had gathered good grain and cotton crops for seven years running on low-lying alkaline land that used to be subject to waterlogging. its success aroused wide attention at the conference. a movement to learn from the brigade soon swept shantung province.

under such circumstances, some cadres and commune members of the brigade became complacent, thinking that they had made quite a lot of contributions to the state. the party branch of the brigade noticed this. it recognized that whether one remains modest and prudent or becomes arrogant and complacent in the face of achievements is a demarcation line between proletarian and bourgeois world outlooks.

the party branch organized leading members of the brigade to study this great teaching of chairman mao's: "the comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle". it mobilized the masses to discuss in what ways the brigade was lagging behind the tachai production brigade, the national pace-setter in agriculture, and to recall how they had succeeded by learning from tachai over the previous years.

all this helped the cadres and commune members realize that they had had good grain and cotton crops for seven consecutive years because they had unswervingly followed chairman mao's teachings and persisted in learning from tachai. they recognized that whether they remain modest in the face of honour and go on making greater contributions to the revolution is a matter of principle. it concerns which road they take, the socialist or the capitalist road.

with this understanding, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, led by the party branch, launched a mass movement to learn from tachai still better and strive for still higher yields of grain and cotton.

the wheat did not grow well earlier this year because alkali rose to the ground and two cold spells hit the area. at this juncture, the brigade's party branch led the cadres and commune members in studying chairman mao's great teaching: "of all things in the world, people are the most

precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." they were determined to battle nature.

the cadres took the lead. the party branch secretary and deputy secretary worked all along with the commune members. yang ping-kun, member of the party branch committee and known as a "peasant expert", stayed in the fields for many days to observe the growth of wheat. this fired the commune members with enthusiasm. they watered the wheat and applied manure five times. as a result, the 5.4 hectares of poorly grown wheat turned for the better. a good crop was gathered at last and a great amount of surplus grain was sold to the state.

while summing up and popularizing their experience in increasing cotton output, the yangliunsueh brigade this year achieved new success in advancing the sowing of cotton so as to make full use of the local short frost-free period. the brigade also worked hard to enlarge the irrigated area, improve the soil, transform alkaline land into good farmland and raise pigs for stocking up manure. all this provided favourable conditions for ever higher yields of grain and cotton.

EDUCATED YOUTHS

Educated Young People Maturing in Southwest China Countryside

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 14, 1970)

educated young people who settled in the rural areas of the southwest china province of yunnan are maturing rapidly thanks to the re-education the local poor and lower-middle peasants are giving them.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants." hailing from different parts of the country, these young people are tempering themselves into successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. the vast countryside is the classroom in which they are remoulding their thinking. they find that the poor and lower-middle peasants are their best teachers. they are studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

our great leader chairman mao has always urged educated young people to go to the countryside and integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. in his important article "the may 4th movement" chairman mao in 1939 pointed out: "the intellectuals will accomplish nothing if they fail to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. in the final analysis, the dividing line between revolutionary intellectuals and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so." after china's liberation, he made the penetrating statement: "in the training up of revolutionary younger generations, they must be tempered in actual struggles and cultivate an indomitable revolutionary spirit: they should dare to think, to speak out, to break through, to act and to make revolution."

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi feverishly pushed his counter-revolutionary revisionist line to prevent the young people from being re-educated by the workers and peasants. his aim was to turn the younger generation into successors to the bourgeoisie divorced from proletarian politics, from reality and from the worker and peasant masses.

using mao tsetung thought as their weapon during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the educated young people condemned liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. they heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. they were determined to take the revolutionary road indicated by chairman mao and applied to go and settle in the countryside where they would be tempered in the revolutionary mass movements and remould their world outlook.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "comrades in the rural areas should welcome them", the leading organs of the rural areas and the poor and lower-middle peasants in yunnan try their best to help the young people who settled there. they have arranged for the young people's political and ideological education, productive labour and daily life. the poor and lower-middle peasants join them in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, and tell them about the class struggle in the villages and family histories, denouncing the crimes of

the old society and recounting the happiness in the new. this has helped raise the young people's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. at the same time, the peasants very willingly show the young people how to work the land and help bring into play their role in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

as soon as the educated young people go to the villages, they eat, live, work, study and carry on revolutionary mass criticism with the poor and lower-middle peasants. in the course of the three great revolutionary movements, they modestly learn the boundless loyalty and profound proletarian feelings of the poor and lower-middle peasants for the great leader chairman mao. they learn from their firm proletarian stand, their revolutionary spirit of whole-hearted service to the people and their fine qualities of industry and plain living. hence the educated young people are able to take a clear-cut stand in the rural class struggle and to fear neither hardship nor fatigue in doing farm work. having been tempered for some time, they undergo changes in their class feelings, and are able to tell what the poor and lower-middle peasants need badly and what they are concerned with. they become one with the peasants. many young people have been elected activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. some have been chosen as leading members of communes, brigades or teams. a few have been elected members of county or provincial revolutionary committees.

re-educated and helped by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated young people have raised their ideological consciousness considerably. they have become reinforcements in building new socialist villages in yunnan. lying on the southwestern plateau, the vast expanse of yunnan is sparsely populated by 21 nationalities. before liberation, the kuomintang reactionaries and feudal landlords ruthlessly oppressed and fleeced the minority people and held back economical and cultural development.

the people of all nationalities became masters of their fate after liberation. they followed chairman mao's teaching "get organized exclamation" and took the road of socialist collectivization. they formed mutual-aid teams, co-operatives and then people's communes. they increased farm production greatly and developed rural education. however, liu shao-chi and his agents in yunnan pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line which had a bad influence. now the educated young people are determined to work with the poor and lower-middle peasants to contribute their share in transforming the villages.

the educated young people all over the provinve are working hard to learn the languages of the local minority people and, with them, study chairman mao's works and carry out revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they help the poor and lower-middle peasants learn to read and write, conduct scientific experiments and popularize advanced farming methods.

chao yung-kang went from kunming city to settle down in the chiencheng team of a commune in shweli county. he helped the poor and lower-middle peasants set up a small hydro-electric power station by using old and discarded materials. every household now has electric light. in setting up a broadcasting network, he racked his brains to remodel a radio set into one with a re-diffusion device so as to reduce expenses for the poor and lower-middle peasants. he also produced a lantern slide projector of his own devising and made lantern slides of current international

and home news, scientific knowledge, and new people and new things of the locality for showing in the nearby teams. the poor and lower-middle peasants welcome this very much.

the educated young people who settled in the fourth team of the hsinchieh people's commune in chinning county, have done scientific experiments with the poor and lower-middle peasants in close-planting and developing good strains of seeds. their efforts resulted in an average yield of more than six tons of rice per hectare. young people who settled in the pichilan production team of lanping county are very active in making scientific experiments. they succeeded in doing what used to be considered impossible -- to grow winter wheat in this area. both wheat and rice now give good harvests.

the young settlers in the rural areas of yunnan also graft fruit trees, improve crop strains, livestock and soil, make insecticides by local methods and popularize fermented high sugar-content pig feed that is made without grain. their dissemination of scientific knowledge has stimulated local agriculture.

the young people in the rural areas are ready to go where the difficulties are greater in remaking nature. liu teng-fu comes from a poor mountain area that depended every year on state grain to make up its deficiency. the key problem was lack of water. after he returned to his village, he pitched into the battle. he and the poor and lower-middle peasants found an underground river in a big mountain cave. they dug a tunnel 30 metres long, 2 metres wide and 3 metres high to lead the water to irrigate large tracts of land. they also used the underground river to set up a small power station which supplies electricity to every household, as well as for milling flour and husking rice. this once poor mountain area is now prosperous.

ma pei-hsien and three other girl students from kunming have settled in the hsianantung production team of the hunghsin people's commune in yingchiang county. they started a part-work, part-study primary school and a political evening school for adults with the support of the team cadres in this remote mountain village. they study chairman mao's works with the poor and lower-middle peasants. many illiterate poor peasants can now recite the brilliant three constantly read articles by chairman mao.

health conditions in these remote mountain villages were bad in the past. they improved greatly after liberation. the national minority people now enjoy free medical treatment. but liu shao-chi pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line of putting stress on health work in the cities and neglecting the countryside. health work in these areas was seriously affected. some villages lacked doctors and medicine. after the young city people went to these areas, some were sent to short-term training classes. they became barefoot doctors and are now able to treat poor and lower-middle peasant patients.

wu min-ching who settled in the yungchien brigade in shuangchiang county often practised acupuncture on his own body in order to locate the points accurately. he can now treat many common diseases. chang ya-chin from shanghai became a barefoot doctor after she went to the hungchi brigade in lantsang lahu autonomous county. she serves the poor and lower-middle peasants with all her heart, ready at any time of the day or night, in

wind or rain, to visit the patients. the infant of a poor peasant woman was ill, unable to nurse or cry. chang ya-chin went at once and found that the infant's throat was clogged up with phlegm so that breathing was difficult. she had no equipment to remove the phlegm. the brilliant image of the internationalist communist fighter comrade norman bethune encouraged her. she lifted the baby and drew the phlegm out with her mouth, saving the infant's life. very moved, the mother said: "you are a good doctor for us poor and lower-middle peasants." chang ya-chin modestly replied: "you should thank chairman mao who has taught me to do so. i am happiest serving the poor and lower-middle peasants."

many educated young people in the yunnan countryside now are team bookkeepers, workpoint recorders, warehousemen, school teachers, barefoot doctors, scientific experimenters and farm machinery operators. the poor and lower-middle peasants praise them, saying: "the young people who have come to the countryside to be re-educated by us have become reinforcements in building a new socialist countryside. we are glad to have these red successors to the revolution."

CEMENT PRODUCTION

East China Cement Plant Party Committee Studies and Applies Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking in a Living Way

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Dec. 14, 1970)

the chiangshan cement plant communist party committee in chekiang province, east china, keeps in close touch with the masses and production and makes a living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. this has given impetus to their ideological revolutionization. under the leadership of the plant party committee, the workers firmly grasp revolution and promote production and the plant is taking on a new outlook.

the chiangshan cement plant party committee was set up at the beginning of this year. the party committee members took the lead in studying chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and the workers did away with the myth "philosophy is something mysterious". this touched off a new upsurge in the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic thinking. but the party committee members divorced theory from practice for a time. the workers criticized them and said: "the way you study philosophy is from theory to theory and from concept to concept. you don't integrate theory with practice." with this question in mind, the plant party committee turned to chairman mao's works. acting in line with chairman mao's great teaching "in order to have a real grasp of marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants", the plant party committee changed the method of studying philosophy in the office. most of the committee members went to work in the mines and workshops. they did manual labour and studied and applied philosophy along with the workers. they learned from the workers modestly and absorbed political nourishment from them. this helped

their own ideological revolutionization. it also led to the ideological revolutionization of the masses.

a plant party committee member once went to the machine and power workshop to make investigation and gain work experience. the workers proposed making a small ball mill by their own methods. but he did not have enough confidence in the proposal. he held that it was difficult to make such a small ball mill with the existing equipment because it needed high precision. later on he studied and applied chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way together with the workers. the positive factor of man was given full play. they made the small ball mill in a little over a month. this helped him understand more deeply chairman mao's brilliant concept "under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." at the same time, he took note of the distance between the thinking of the workers and his and this stimulated his ideological revolutionization.

in the course of practice, members of the plant party committee understood that the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment provided the best classroom for the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic thinking, that the workers are their best teachers in this and that only when they "take part in the practice of changing reality", can they understand chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking deeply, study it well and apply it in a living way.

raw material often leaked out from the plant's no. one rotary kiln, wasting a lot of material and directly affecting the quantity and quality of production over the past ten years and more. this problem was never solved. the revolutionary workers were determined to take chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking as their weapon to end the situation so as to make bigger contributions to the state. two members of the party committee joined the workers in studying chairman mao's teaching "if you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself." braving high temperature, they entered the kiln with the workers to check it and finally found the source of the trouble. this made them realize that this "long standing, big trouble" lasting for ten years and more was due to their acting contrary to chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking. they had not tasted the "pear" and so they had not grasped the essence of the contradiction. then they and the workers made some bold innovations that solved the problem, raising output by 30 per cent and sharply reducing the consumption of coal.

the workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of the plant have since this year began raised the productive capacity of the existing equipment by making a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking and using the dialectics "one divides into two" to expose and resolve contradictions arising in production, bringing into full play the active role of man and making technical innovations. in the first ten months of this year, this plant made over 60 technical innovations. it completed the 1970 plan for cement 104 days ahead of schedule without increasing manpower or equipment.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CHILE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets and Fetes Chilean Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1970)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with antonio tavulari, president of the chile-china cultural association of valparaiso, member of the central committee of the chilean socialist party and member of the chilean chamber of deputies, and all the members of the delegation of the chile-china cultural association he is leading.

in the evening, premier chou en-lai gave a dinner in honour of tavulari and the other chilean friends.

present at the meeting and dinner were ni chih-fu, leader of the chinese workers' delegation just back from chile and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers; lo kuei-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; wang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and comrade lin chen.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Documentary Film on National Day Celebrations Shown in French Cities

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 12, 1970)

a full-length chinese colour documentary, "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china", was shown recently in marseilles, aix-en-provence and saint raphael to the warm welcome of french friends.

the showing was sponsored by the france-china cultural centre. enthusiastic applause burst out whenever the brilliant image of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, appeared on the screen.

speaking of her impression of the film after it was shown in marseilles, a leading member of the sponsor organization praised glowingly the chinese people's profound proletarian affection for chairman mao. another friend remarked: "i think the film is a real masterpiece." a third friend who saw the film in saint raphael pointed out emphatically that "the close unity of the chinese people is based on mao tsetung thought, marxism-leninism of our era." he added that once they have grasped mao tsetung thought, the chinese people are able to build socialism.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Lo Kuei-po Meets Charge D'Affaires A.I. of Italian Embassy

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1970)

lo kuei-po, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met antonino restivo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of italy in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Presidium of Central Committee of Vietnam Fatherland Front Issues Statement at Extraordinary Enlarged Session

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 13, 1970)

the presidium of the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front held an extraordinary enlarged session on december 11 under the chairmanship of president ton duc thang to study the appeal issued on december 10 by the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. the session issued a statement warmly responding to the afore-mentioned appeal.

the statement said: "in the current serious situation created by the u.s. imperialists, the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam issued on december 10, 1970 an appeal calling on the entire party, people and army to be determined to fight and defeat the u.s. aggressors.

"this is an urgent order to our entire people. the central committee of the viet nam fatherland front urgently calls on all members of the front and the entire vietnamese people to rise up and firmly respond to the appeal of the party and government which is the call of our motherland.

"faced with serious defeats in their policy of 'vietnamizing the war' in south viet nam, and on the battlefields of cambodia and laos, the u.s. imperialists are preparing and carrying out acts of military adventure against the democratic republic of viet nam in an attempt to get out of their quandary. but reality has proved that every time they suffered a defeat in their aggressive war, the u.s. aggressors tried to get out of their predicament only to sink more deeply in their quagmire. by vociferating threats and carrying out attacks against north viet nam, the nixon clique have unmasked themselves, exposed the fallacy of their so-called '5-point new peace initiative', and revealed themselves as the stumbling block of the paris conference.

"unreconciled to their defeat, the u.s. imperialists have committed more and more savage crimes in south viet nam.

the more deeply our countrymen and the liberation forces in the south hate the aggressors, the higher their determination to deal fierce blows at the enemy. at present, the u.s. aggressors are plotting new criminal acts against north viet nam. the vietnamese people in both zones are determined to mete out due punishment to them for all their acts of war against the democratic republic of viet nam.

"responding to the appeal of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, our entire party, people and army and the whole of our country, united and single-minded, are determined to put into practice president ho's sacred testament, to persist in and step up the struggle against the u.s. aggressors and for national salvation till complete victory."

the statement called on all workers, co-operative farmers, socialist intellectuals and all other strata of the people to step up production and work while standing ready to fight and to fulfil the duty of the great rear in all circumstances.

the statement went on: "let the nixon clique be careful: the valiant and dauntless vietnamese people who are fighting for a just cause will not fear whatever threats of violence. the frenzied war acts of the u.s. imperialists do not prove their strength but are only the desperate struggle of a cornered beast."

the statement stressed that at present the vietnamese people and armed forces are more prepared than ever to strike at the enemy whenever and wherever they may come. the statement expressed sincere thanks to the people of the brother socialist countries and other peoples in the world for their precious support to the just struggle of the vietnamese people and called on them to sternly condemn and resolutely check the criminal hand of the u.s. imperialists.

the statement stressed that the vietnamese people's struggle against the u.s. aggression and for national salvation is on the path of victory, that though having to go through many more bitter trials, the vietnamese people are determined to advance to complete victory.

"the vietnamese people, loyal to the joint declaration of the indo-chinese peoples' summit conference, will closely unite with the laotian and cambodian peoples to fight and defeat all schemes of aggression of the u.s. imperialists and their henchmen," the statement concluded.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Table Tennis Team Leaves Tientsin for Peking

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 14, 1970)

the romanian table tennis team led by horvath tiberiu left tientsin for peking by train this afternoon after concluding its visit here.

the team was given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the tientsin municipal physical culture and sports committee and local table tennis players.

the romanian team arrived in tientsin from peking on december 12. it played two thrilling friendly matches, one with the tientsin municipal table tennis team and the other with the chinese youth table tennis team, and won warm praise from the spectators.

results:

men's team event: romanian bucharest team lost to tientsin team 1:5. women's team event: romanian bucharest team lost to tientsin team 3:5 (the women's match was played in the same arrangement as the men's team competition). men's doubles: bucharest players lost 1:2. women's doubles: bucharest players lost 0:2. women's singles: bucharest players lost 0:2.

men's team event: romanian bucharest team lost to chinese youth team 1:4 (the match was played in the same arrangement as the women's team competition). women's team event: romanian bucharest team lost to chinese youth team 2:5 (the match was played in the same arrangement as the men's team competition). women's doubles: bucharest players won 2:0. mixed doubles: bucharest players won 2:1. women's singles: bucharest players lost 1:2.

during the romanian table tennis team's stay here, the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the romanian team. leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee hsieh hsueh-kung, liu cheng, wang yi and others watched the friendly matches between the romanian and chinese players.

the romanian team visited the tientsin new harbour and the tientsin watch factory and was given a warm welcome by the local people.

Rumanian Charge D'Affaires A.I. Gives Banquet for Rumanian Table Tennis Team Visiting China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1970)

octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking, gave a banquet this evening for the romanian table tennis team visiting china.

attending the banquet were leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang hsin-ting, tsao cheng, chiao kuan-hua, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, ting hsi-lin, chu kai-yin, chen shu-huai, li lien-ching, wang hsiao-yi and liu kuo-an, as well as chinese table tennis players.

octavian gavris, horvath tiberiu, leader of the romanian table tennis team, and tsao cheng, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania.

in the course of the banquet, the guests and hosts chatted cordially and repeated toasts were drunk to the daily strengthening of the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and romania and to the constant development of sports in the two countries.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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Laird's War Hysteria Continues

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao Dec. 17, 1970)

In his press conference two days ago US Defense Secretary Laird said that he would visit Saigon, Thailand and other areas early next year, "to make a fresh assessment of the situation of the Indochina war."

In the same press conference this chieftain of the Pentagon again uttered a war threat, clamoring for "resumption of bombing of North Vietnam."

During the past month Laird, falling prey to war hysteria, continued to make wild remarks on the Vietnam question and looked very fierce. In fact, the fierce appearance cannot conceal the feeble nature of American imperialism.

Laird's coming visit to the East is undoubtedly planned in a situation in which the Nixon Administration finds itself in an impasse both at home and abroad and is prepared to embark on new adventures. This new action by this war chieftain must arouse greater vigilance from the people of Vietnam, Indochina, and the whole of Asia.

During the past couple of days the people of the North of Vietnam have enthusiastically responded to the appeal issued by the Party and government authorities. They are in battle array, determined to deal crushing blows at the US aggressors and smash all their new military adventures.

The Liberation Front of the South of Vietnam and the Revolutionary Government also issued a statement to answer Hanoi's appeal and express determination to mobilize the army and people of the South to persist in and promote the struggle for resistance against US and for national salvation.

With the 34 million Vietnamese people united together, anti-US waves have risen even higher in the south and north of the 17th parallel. Like a flying moth dashing into the fire, Laird will surely be met with head-on blows when he goes to Saigon.

Since the publication of the statement of the CCP CC and the Government of CPR, the army and people in various provinces and cities in China have held rallies one after another to give the warmest support to this statement and to condemn in the severest terms the wild bombing and war threats of US imperialism against the Vietnam Democratic Republic.

The broad masses of military men and people pointed out the feeble aggressive nature of US imperialism. They stated that today it is not the people of the world who are afraid of US imperialism, but the other way round. The more frantic US imperialism becomes, the more it shows that it is coming closer to death.

"The seven hundred million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people and the vast expanse of Chinese territory is the reliable rear for the Vietnamese people." The Chinese people, according to this teaching of Chairman Mao's, are united with the Vietnamese people and the people of various Indochina states, fighting and winning together and making common efforts to completely rout the aggression of US imperialism.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 22, 1970 No. 4804

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* NATIONAL *
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TECHNOLOGY

Refuting the "Theory That Technology Is Something Mysterious"

by

the writing team of the aviation industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 8, 1970)

In this first year of the seventies, under great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant strategic policy, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," a mass movement for technical reform is flourishing on the aviation industry front in our country, songs of triumph are heard again and again, reports of victory are pouring in and a most favorable situation is prevailing.

In the mass movement for technical reform there exist a struggle between the two classes and a struggle between the two lines. Within our ranks there are comrades who, under the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, have always maintained that aviation technology is something mysterious, profound and beyond reach and, in the towering billows of the new upsurge in the mass movement for technical reform, have clung to the old force of habit, stood tight and made no advance.

Are people with this kind of mentality seriously thinking that "aviation technology is something profound and beyond reach?" It is not so. In the depth of their souls they do not mean that it is beyond the reach of all. What they actually mean is that it is within the reach of foreigners but not of the Chinese and within the reach of the "specialists" but not of the masses.

Mysticism and superstition have all along been together. Believers in the "theory that technology is something mysterious" have blind faith in foreigners and in the "omnipotence of foreign equipment." They hold the view that "without foreign equipment aviation products cannot be made." They believe blindly that "foreign conventions cannot be bypassed" and treat

foreign theories, data and designs as scriptures which "are safe to copy" but dangerous to overstep.

Is "foreign equipment all-powerful"? It should not be so regarded. Chairman Mao teaches us, "In dealing with any problem an analytical attitude should be adopted." This also holds true for foreign made equipment. Foreign made equipment consists of the products of the practice of the working people. Some of these products are advanced. We must not reject those that are advanced. Nevertheless, we must bear in mind that a great many varieties of foreign equipment so highly valued by some of the people are mainly products of imperialist and social-imperialist countries, and the social system of these countries has imposed great limitations on the advanced level of the products. Lenin pointed out, capitalism "has solved the most complex technical problem, but owing to the poverty and ignorance of the millions of people, and the stupidity and greed of a small handful of millionaires, the realization of technical improvement is obstructed by them." In a capitalist society, such contradictions often appear. The capitalist class in the quest for maximum profit, under a certain set of conditions, must adopt and develop new technology but, under another set of conditions, must restrict and hinder scientific and technical developments. It must also be noted that the equipment they have made available for export, in spite of all their fanfare, cannot possibly be their most advanced line. Because of this, from the corrupt capitalist system and its reactionary class nature, we must clearly see the backward aspect of foreign equipment. We must not blindly believe in them and must concretely analyze them. Facts have shown that as long as we dare to break away from the blind faith in them, we are bound to be able to perform miracles.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of revolutionary workers and technicians on the aviation industry front, brimful of the revolutionary spirit, have bravely "twisted the tail of the tiger" of foreign equipment, carried out on the one hand "first use, then criticize and finally transform," and on the other hand made indigenous equipment and developed new equipment in a big way. They have smashed the vexing shackles of scholasticism by making complex things simple, heavy things light, cumbersome things small, expensive things cheap, and inefficient things highly efficient, so that batch after batch of production equipment possessing the Chinese style have continued to surge forward and bring about a rapid transformation in the features of the aviation industry.

Is it true "foreign conventions cannot be bypassed?" It is not true. Chairman Mao teaches us "in the field of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes change, they never remain at the same level." In any volume on natural science where does it say that the bounds of anything cannot be crossed over? How many are the capitalist "specialists" and "authorities" who for the hundredth or the thousandth time shamelessly proclaim the fruits of their research as something that has reached the "consummate state" or is the "ultimate theory." However, in production and scientific experiment, mankind has also for the hundredth or the thousandth time smashed the myth of these "specialists" and "authorities" and written countless new achievements in the chronicles of natural science. Take the development of the airplane.

When the speed of flight was approaching that of sound, the monster of "sound barrier" was proclaimed by quite a few "specialists" and "authorities" as a "line of death" that could not be crossed, and they raved about "the danger encountered in flying" and "flying has reached the end of its road." How long ago was that when this myth burst like a soap bubble? The airplane has not only smashed the sonic barrier but has speedily entered the supersonic sphere. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line the broad masses of revolutionary people in the aviation industry of China have broken one by one the "forbidden rules and forbidden areas" imposed by these "specialists" and "authorities," polished up and improved on these much vaunted "perfect" products and "most advanced" techniques, discovered many new theories that have not yet been discovered by the foreigners and solved many problems that the foreigners still have not solved. Facts have proved that as long as we dare to break down foreign conventions, we shall be able to make a breakthrough on a new path and discover new technology, create new techniques and develop new theories.

"It is safe to copy". What kind of safety is there in copying? The truth is, it provides safety for personal reputation. Actually, to copy cannot be considered safe in a technical sense. That is because there are good as well as bad things in foreign technology which cannot be affirmed or negated completely. We must try to master all the good experiences but only in the sense of making foreign things serve China. Although these experiences may be good in foreign countries, if they are unsuitable for China, they should only be used as reference and must not be transplanted in their entirety. The only thing to do with such backward and erroneous experiences is to use them as object lessons and it would not do to copy them. Naturally within a certain period or in regard to specific problems we may introduce and adopt new foreign techniques. This is not only permissible but even desirable. Nevertheless, we must firmly oppose those who on the basis of work take the stand of the "chia-kuei mentality" in copying from things foreign.

From the above views the "theory that technology is something mysterious" in a nutshell, means that "everything foreign is good," "everything foreign is scientific" and "everything foreign is advanced" which are completely groundless. The question of foreign and non-foreign is relative. There are more than 3,000 million people in the world belonging to more than a hundred countries. We may regard them as foreigners, but they may also regard us as foreigners. However, the "foreign" things in which some comrades have such blind faith are nothing but imperialistic and social-imperialistic. We have the greatest of leaders in Chairman Mao and the thought of Mao Tse-tung to guide our thinking and the great, glorious and correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee with Chairman Mao at the head and with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy to direct our advance. We have a socialist system that is most superior and 700 million diligent, courageous and clever people who have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution. We have a country that is wide and broad, rich and fertile and beautiful and big. The advanced ideology and the advanced socialist system are decisive factors for high-speed development in science and technology. In science and technology socialist China will triumph over the decadent imperialist and social-imperialist countries, and the proletariat of the East will catch up with and overtake the bourgeoisie of the West. With the solicitous concern of

Chairman Mao and Vice Chairman Lin and under the brilliant illumination of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the aviation industry of China has developed into a have from a have-not, into a great from a small and shown tremendous advances within the space of twenty years. We shall catch up with and overtake the world's advanced. Can there be any doubt about this?

Another type of mentality among believers of the "theory that technology is something mysterious" is the blind faith in "specialists." They are of the opinion that scientific and technical developments, particularly such a modern scientific and technical development as the aviation industry, can only be achieved by relying on the "specialists" and that relying on the masses will never do.

Science and technology, including modern science and technology, are produced and developed by the broad masses of working people on the basis of their activities in productive practice, and are the crystallization of their wisdom and the sum of their experience in production struggle and scientific experiment. Departing from the practice of the broad masses of working people and departing from the masses, the "specialists," however much they may rack their brains, can never produce anything scientific. The basic feature of history is that "science comes from practice and from the little people." Chairman Mao teaches us "The lowly are the most intelligent and the elite are the most ignorant." Throughout the history of cultural development of mankind, this great truth has been borne out. From the past to the present, inventors and founders of schools at the beginning are mostly young people with comparatively little schooling. They were slighted by others and oppressed. Take the case of the development of aviation technology for example. When the first airplane in the world made its appearance, it did not come from the hands of the so-called "specialists" or "authorities," but it was the discovery and invention of a technician who operated a bicycle shop engaging in productive practice. The working class and the broad masses of revolutionary people have struggled for a long time on the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements and are fighters with the most practical experience. They are the unknown "little people," free from encumbrance, most daring in making revolution, most persistent in seeking the truth, and most vigorous. There are also some "specialists" and "authorities" who, because they have already made a name for themselves, are often most backward, most lacking in creativeness, and most reluctant to accept new ideas. Being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of workers in China's aviation industry have wrought many miracles which many "specialists" and "authorities" for a long time had not been able to accomplish, and would not even dare to contemplate. Take, for example, the case of the highly efficient vacuum electronic welding machine. In the past, a number of research departments had been working on it for two to three years without getting anywhere. Several ordinary electricians, armed with only their aspiration, ambition and the determination to scale the heights of welding technology, after days and nights of struggle and repeated experiments, finally succeeded in trial-producing it within fifty days.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "In socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements." The technology of the aviation industry is

complex; therefore we must rely more firmly on the masses and carry out mass movements in a big way. Facts have proved that by relying on the strength of the masses, by assimilating the wisdom of the masses, by forming a three-in-one combination of workers, technicians and cadres with workers as the mainstay, and by carrying out three-in-one research with utilization, production and scientific research in mind, even the most important problem in science and technology can be solved and the aviation industry developed with greater, faster, better and more economical results. There is a plant for the making of aviation spare parts which in the past had been poisoned by the revisionist line, had relied on the minority and, for ten years and more, although it was able to produce quite a variety of products, had never designed a single new product. Since the great cultural revolution, by carrying out mass movements in a big way, in the past two years it has successfully designed and trial-produced more than thirty varieties of new products, quite a number of which are more compact, lighter in weight and more practical than those of foreign make.

Aviation technology like all other contemporary science and technology comes from practice and is created by the masses, and there is actually nothing mysterious about it. Nevertheless there still exists in the minds of some comrades the idea that it is mysterious, profound and beyond reach. This has its class origin and historical origin. The theory that "technology is something mysterious" is a idealistic and metaphysical fallacy which the bourgeoisie has been spreading in order to monopolize science and technology, reap higher profits, maintain their domination and exercise dictatorship over the proletariat. In the semi-colonial and semi-feudal China of the past, owing to the imperialist policy of aggression, the "theory that technology is something mysterious" was linked with the slavish compradore philosophy and featured in the propagation of superstition for imperialism and its fostering of "specialists." The counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i was a legacy of this trend of thought. The theory that "technology is something mysterious" now existing in the minds of some of our comrades is a reflection of the remnants of this poisonous influence.

Lenin taught us, "In any natural science and materialism, if there are no ample and reliable grounds, there will be no means of carrying out a resolute struggle against the encroachment of bourgeois ideology and the restoration of bourgeois world outlook." In order to completely destroy the theory that "technology is something mysterious," we must make a serious study of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings, apply dialectical materialism and historical materialism, criticize the reactionary idealism and metaphysics of the bourgeoisie, sweep away the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and establish a firm proletarian world outlook in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

The development of technical reform must do away with superstition and emancipate the mind. The proletariat must not only seize power from the hands of the bourgeoisie and impose the dictatorship of the proletariat in all spheres of the superstructure, but must also do away with bourgeois superstition in the realm of science and technology and be their own masters in production

struggle and scientific experiment. Only by so doing can true emancipation be achieved. Historical experience has taught us "Science and technology have been achieved by continually destroying superstition and, unless we destroy bourgeois superstition, there can be no scientific and technical progress, no emancipation of the mind and no new scientific and technical creation. We must raise still higher the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, smash the "theory that technology is something mysterious", strive energetically to scale the heights of world science and technology, and struggle for the building of a strong and powerful aviation industry.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Use Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking to Handle Correctly Several Kinds of Relations in Educational Revolution

by

Support-the-Left Group of a certain PLA unit stationed in Hangchow Learn-from-the-Army Middle School

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 8, 1970)

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "To reform the old educational system and the old teaching guidelines and methods is a most important task in this great proletarian cultural revolution."

To accomplish this most important task, over the past year and more, we together with the Workers' Propaganda Team took Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking as a weapon, and constantly uncovered and resolved the contradictions arising out of the educational revolution. We handled correctly several kinds of relations in the educational revolution, heightened consciousness and minimized blindness. We enabled the educational revolution to forge triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for proletarian education.

Moral Intellectual and Physical Education

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "Our educational guideline should enable the educated to receive education in all the moral, intellectual and physical fields to become laborers with socialist consciousness and culture." To handle correctly the relations between moral education and intellectual and physical education is a major problem in the overall implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational guideline and the cultivation of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

At a certain stage, we erroneously thought that moral education depended on political lessons, intellectual education on cultural lessons, and physical education on physical training, thus we cut apart the inherent connections between moral, intellectual and physical education. The result was that moral education was grasped with a great stress on principles to the neglect of living ideas and the students' thought could not be really changed. In grasping intellectual education, emphasis was laid on imparting knowledge and teaching vocational skills, to the neglect of politics which should be put in command, so that students could not be helped to master fundamental knowledge. Physical education was grasped only to please one's fancy; it was conducted when there was time to do it, and was put aside when none could be found to grasp it.

For a certain period of time, the school came under the influence of an anarchism, and the "theory that learning is useless" spread unchecked. The students gave a relatively poor showing in the grasping of fundamental knowledge. At that time, we felt the need of concentrating forces on bringing

"intellectual education" to the fore. We thus allotted more time for cultural lessons on the one hand. On the other, we strengthened the teaching force and organized teachers to prepare lessons. The main responsible comrades of the Propaganda Team also attended class personally. For a time we had directed efforts to this end. Yet still no prominent results in "intellectual education" came about.

Why was the effort directed to "intellectual education" not rewarded by proper progress in that regard? With this problem in mind, we and the Workers' Propaganda Team conducted a serious investigation. We found that the basic cause lay in the fact that the students did not have a clear concept of studying for the revolution. This tells us that where the students have an unclear concept of studying for the revolution, we cannot push intellectual education forward by grasping intellectual education for its own sake and even if we succeed, it would be shortlived success that could not be consolidated.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Politics is the commander and the soul." The relations between moral education and intellectual and physical education are those between politics and vocational affairs, those between the commander and the commanded. To handle correctly such relations, we drew on the army unit's experience in launching the "4-good" company movement. Thus we concretely observed three rules: 1) The relations between moral education and intellectual and physical education are to be determined not by the length of time allotted but by whether proletarian politics is really being put to the fore. The time schedule should be so arranged as to allot the greater proportion of time to intellectual education; 2) Moral education should be put in command of the whole process of intellectual and physical education. To develop intellectual and physical education is to transform the thinking of students. Whether moral education is grasped properly or not depends mainly on whether proletarian politics is really being put to the fore and Mao Tse-tung's thought put in command in the grasping of intellectual and physical education; 3) Moral, intellectual and physical education constitutes an integral whole aimed at bringing up students as laborers with socialist consciousness and culture. We must therefore insure moral education being in command. At the same time, we cannot replace intellectual and physical education with moral education. Still less may we exclude intellectual and physical education.

Thus, in a relatively conscious way we persisted in giving prominence to proletarian politics. All along we had grasped moral education as a leading factor. In giving socialist culture lessons and physical lessons, we persisted in putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command. We upheld the principle, "All work in school is aimed at transforming the thinking of students." We let the teaching process be marked from beginning to end by a vigorous grasping of living ideas in teaching and a vigorous grasping of class education and revolutionary mass criticism.

Practice shows that only by firmly grasping moral education and giving full play to its role as the commander and guarantor can we promote genuine development of moral and physical education.

Take Study as the Main Task and Learn Other Things

In carrying out firmly Chairman Mao's great directive, "Take study as the main task and learn other things," we are often liable to develop two trends: One is to take "other things" as "the main subject of study," with allotting too much time to such things or enriching their content. The other is to draw a distinction between "study as the maintain task" and "learning other things."

Why do such two trends appear? The basic reason is lack of understanding about the significance of taking study as the main task and learning other things and the dialectical relations between them.

"Take study as the main task and learn other things." This is a brilliant road to the realization of Chairman Mao's proletarian educational guideline and the cultivation of students as "laborers with socialist consciousness and culture." As far as "taking study as the main task" or "learning other things" is concerned, the common feature is "learn". For the students to take study as the main task is for them to study Mao Tse-tung's thought and acquire socialist cultural knowledge. For them to learn other things is for them to learn the fine qualities of workers, peasants and soldiers, to acquire production knowhow in agriculture and industry, to cultivate the thoughts, feelings and laboring habit of the laboring people, to foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and to strengthen the concept of war preparedness. In sum, "taking study as the main task and learning other things" means laying a foundation for the transformation of the students' thinking and their future participation in the three major revolutionary movements. The aim is to make them fulfill really the following requirements: Upon taking up the hammer, they can work on the job. Upon taking up the hoe, they can plow the fields. Upon taking up the gun, they can fight. Upon taking up the pen, they can criticize the bourgeoisie. Thus they can become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

"Taking study as the main task and learning other things" is a unity of opposites. Chairman Mao teaches us, "The contradictory aspects cannot exist in isolation. If there is not one contradictory aspect in opposition, then a contradictory aspect on its part will lose the conditions for its existence." If there is not "the main," then there is not "the subsidiary"; without "the subsidiary" there cannot be "the main." Chairman Mao said, "The nature of things is mainly determined by the main aspect of a contradiction in a dominant position." If a student does not take study as the main task, then he cannot be called a student. If he occupies himself solely with study as the main task and does not learn other things, he will inevitably become divorced from proletarian politics, from productive labor and from reality, and have no idea of how a worker does his job and how a peasant does his farming and the more he studies the more he will become stupid. Likewise, if a student devotes himself solely to learning "other things" to the neglect of the main task of study, the effort at "learning other things" would lose its practical significance. Therefore, we must, in the light of their inter-relations and interaction, understand and handle correctly the dialectical relations between "the main" and "the subsidiary." We cannot take "the subsidiary" as "the main" and cannot separate "the main" from "the subsidiary" and still less, put them in reverse.

Having gained a clear understanding, we made proper arrangements to insure the availability of proper time for the firm implementation of the program of "taking study as the main task and learning other things." Meanwhile, we enabled these two aspects to permeate each other and achieve an organic unity. In learning culture, we persisted in combining teaching with the three major revolutionary struggles. In learning from workers, from peasants and from soldiers, we did not let the students participate just in labor. Instead, through class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and contact with the worker-peasant masses, they were made to study better Mao Tse-tung's thought, learn the fine qualities of workers, peasants and soldiers and acquire knowledge in class struggle and the struggle for production.

In December last year, third-year students went to the Shanglien Brigade of the Hsük'ou Commune, Fu hsien to learn from the peasants. They participated in labor while acquiring agricultural production knowledge from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Meanwhile, they conducted comprehensive social studies and wrote the history of the village and the history of a family. They joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in criticizing and struggling against the class enemy, and received living class education in the process.

The commune wanted to have a reservoir built. The Workers' Propaganda Team and the revolutionary committee led the revolutionary teachers and students to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in plunging into the battle of survey for the reservoir. Braving wind and snow storms and defying severe cold, the broad masses of teachers and students took the work site as a classroom for the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism. They overcame the multiple difficulties encountered in mathematical calculation. In a relatively satisfactory way they accomplished the surveying task for the reservoir. In making the survey, the students not only made good use of the relevant fundamental mathematical knowledge acquired at the classroom but also further grasped a lot of new knowledge. They also acquired the notable qualities of poor and lower-middle peasants devoted single-mindedly to the revolution. Their consciousness of studying for the revolution was enhanced.

Book Knowledge and Practical Knowledge

In the educational revolution, we vigorously criticized and repudiated renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist educational line. We changed the "three-detachment" situation in the old school where the students were busied in their lifeless books. There appeared a thriving new situation marked by the combination of teaching with the three major revolutionary movements.

However, the educational revolution was not all plain sailing. When the new textbooks were handed down, some classes slipped back onto the old road. They held that the new textbooks being new teaching material reflecting the reality of the three major revolutionary movements, teaching based on the new textbooks would be integrated with the reality of the three major revolutionary movements. We helped the broad masses of revolutionary

teachers and students to overcome such a trend. However, not long afterwards there appeared another trend. To realize the close integration of book knowledge with practical knowledge, some teachers imparted only book knowledge related to the three major revolutionary movements. They dared not teach the book knowledge that at the moment could not be linked with the three major revolutionary movements and that must be acquired by students; they were afraid of following the old road and committing mistakes. As a result, teaching of fundamental knowledge was adversely affected.

To counter such a problem, we and members of the Workers' Propaganda Team and the revolutionary committee reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching, "We need books but we must overcome book worship, which is divorced from the actual situation." We came to understand that on the whole book knowledge originating from practice could be imparted in association with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements. The reason why some book knowledge seemingly cannot be integrated with practice is because we lack understanding about such knowledge.

Chairman Mao teaches, "All genuine knowledge originates from direct experience. But man cannot receive direct experience in everything. In fact, most of the knowledge is gained from indirect experience..... So one's knowledge is inevitably composed of two parts--direct experience and indirect experience." A socialist school must combine the teaching activities with the three major revolutionary movementsand allow the students to weather the storms and face the world in the struggle of the three major revolutionary movements and receive direct experience in the process. Meanwhile, it must organize students to acquire the wealth of book knowledge or direct experience accumulated by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. Of course, in learning book knowledge, we must also strive for an organic association with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements. The aim is to make the students acquire rich book knowledge continuously in the course of practice and comprehend and apply book knowledge in a better way. Only thus can we really turn the knowledge derived from books and from practice into the students' "genuine knowledge" and bring up students as laborers with socialist consciousness and culture.

It seems difficult to have some knowledge linked up with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements. What was to be done? We mobilized the broad masses of revolutionary teachers to develop in the course of teaching the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and daring to blaze new trails. We made them grope about boldly and strive for an organic combination of book knowledge and practical knowledge.

It is relatively difficult to integrate logarithms, equations and the like in mathematics with practice. In the past, the students were unwilling to learn such things. The teachers were loath to teach them. Practice in struggle made everyone realize that such knowledge was needed as far as students are concerned.

Once, a terrain survey involved the calculation of coordinates for several tens of wooden stakes. The students used multiplication as a basis of calculation. The teachers invited technical personnel with practical

experience to lecture on the advantages of calculation on the basis of logarithms. From their personal understanding, the technical personnel showed the students the significance of logarithms in the struggle for production. On such a basis, the teachers associated practice with an illustrative talk on logarithmic book knowledge and then went a step further in practice. This brought about a very natural combination of the study of book knowledge with the study of practical knowledge. A lecture of this kind combined not only practice but also book knowledge. It was a living and easy-to-understand lecture. The teachers also received an education thereby. The students said, "Book knowledge is taught in a living way!"

Students' Initiative and Teachers' Guiding Role

In the educational revolution, we acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Education must be made to serve proletarian politics and integrated with productive labor." We combined classroom teaching with the three major revolutionary movements. The flames of practical struggle and the worker-peasant-soldier revolutionary spirit of changing the heaven and the earth broadened the students' horizons and enlivened their thinking. This gave a big stimulation to their initiative in studying for the revolution. They thought independently and did research assiduously and kept posing problems that they had no way of raising in the "three-detachment" classroom of the old school.

Because certain teachers could not answer at once some problems raised by the students, they showed fear of difficulties. They felt just too much the strain of being a teacher. Thus teachers could not give full play to their guiding role. Students' initiative also suffered.

How should we acquire a correct understanding of the students' initiative and teachers' guiding role after all? With this problem in mind, we joined the teachers in studying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Materialist dialectics holds that external causes are the condition of transformation and internal causes the basis of transformation and that the external causes become operative only through the internal causes." We acquired understanding in three aspects:

(1) In the process of teaching, when it comes to the transformation of students' thinking and the promotion of maturity of the students, students constitute the internal cause and teachers the external cause. Teachers are to serve students.

(2) The greater the study enthusiasm of students the more the problems raised and the clearer the indication of the role being played by the internal cause of students. A revolutionary teacher's responsibility is to arouse students' initiative of studying for the revolution by making use of Mao Tse-tung's thought and to turn such initiative into a motive force to stimulate his own continuous study and give better play to his guiding role. To set students' study initiative in opposition to teachers' guiding role is in essence a manifestation of the remnant pernicious influence of the "theory of taking teachers as the center."

(3) After students' study initiative receives full play the teachers' guiding role is not to be weakened but to be strengthened. When they cannot

answer problems raised by students, teachers should act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "An officer teaches a soldier, a soldier teaches an officer and a soldier teaches a soldier." They should drop their airs, be willing pupils, learn from the masses, continuously heighten their own political level and improve their vocational skills. Thus they can give better play to their own guiding role.

We recognize that the teachers' guiding role is the external cause. But "the external cause is the condition of transformation." Such a condition properly created can stimulate the transformation of the internal cause. Conversely, its improper creation will hinder the transformation of the internal cause.

When first lecturing on Pythagorean proposition, a mathematics teacher talked for 90 minutes from proposition to proposition, from the abstract to the abstract without making the students understand what it was all about. Later, he took the students to the work site. In working out the measurements of a house roof, the students, after measuring the length of the house, suggested climbing up to measure the width of its inclined side. At this time, the teacher posed to the students such a question: Could they use a proposition in mathematics to work out the calculations?

The students were enlightened and made to think independently. They racked their brains and conducted a serious research. Guided by the teacher, they very rapidly learned how to apply Pythagorean proposition to solving this problem.

The students said, "In the past we had nothing but a fuzzy idea about Pythagorean proposition after devoting two sessions to it. Now after over a dozen minutes of study we have a very clear idea about it."

This fully shows that teachers' guiding role and students' study initiative form a dialectical unity. If not supplemented by teachers' guiding role, such study initiative of students will be restricted in its development; if the teachers' guiding role is not given play through students' study initiative, such a guiding role will be adversely affected to a certain extent. As far as a revolutionary teacher "loyal to the Party's educational enterprise" is concerned, he should create conditions for giving full play to students' study initiative and continuously use Mao Tse-tung's thought to guide students' study initiative into the correct direction and to a high plane and bring about a vigorous situation for teaching.

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AGRICULTURE

Southwest China Production Team Applies Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking in Scientific Farming and Achieves Good Cotton and Rice Harvests

(NCNA-English Kunming, Dec. 15, 1970)

a scientific group of a production team of taochieh people's commune in yunnan province, southwest china, has devised methods to increase local cotton and rice output. applying chairman mao's philosophic concepts in its scientific experiments, this group has grasped the law of growing cotton in the locality.

poor and lower-middle peasants make up the group which is headed by 66-year-old yang chao, a communist party member. following are excerpts of his summary of their experience, entitled "chairman mao's philosophic thinking guides us in getting good cotton and rice harvests":

in recent years, our experimental group has been conscientiously studying chairman mao's philosophic works and using them to guide our experiments in growing cotton and rice. we made repeated experiments in line with chairman mao's great teaching "they (correct ideas) come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment". through "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", we began to understand and grasp the laws of high cotton yield and good combined cotton and rice harvests. our per-unit cotton and rice yields are above the targets set in the "national programme for agricultural development".

our production team is located on the east bank of nuchiang river. this was a wilderness inhabited by wild animals before liberation. almost nobody lived in the place. after liberation, the place was turned into a cotton growing area thanks to the wise leadership of the party and chairman mao. our group was formed to raise output. when we started, some people sneered: "how can ignorant country folk make scientific experiments exclamation" that didn't discourage us. all the land was held by the landlords in the old society. we poor and lower-middle peasants had to toil for them and all we got was cruel oppression and exploitation. now chairman mao has lifted us out of the abyss of misery, and we have become masters of the country. we must bring nature and crops under our control. chairman mao teaches: "the people with real personal knowledge are those engaged in practice the wide world over." it is cotton growers who devise the techniques to grow the crop. we were determined to accumulate experience in growing cotton for the revolution. we were confident that we could overcome every difficulty if we dared to undertake practice in accordance with chairman mao's teachings.

the first thing we did was improve the soil and apply more fertilizer. the cotton yield jumped from the former 0.2 tons per hectare to nearly 0.4 tons per hectare the year we started our experiment.

starting from that success, we put more efforts into accumulating and applying manure the following year. the cotton grew better in may, with more branches and thicker leaves. but during june and july, the hot rainy season,

the cotton flowers and buds often dropped to the ground. the cotton was growing so thick that it lacked air. this also made it difficult to kill insects and weed the land. the year's yield dropped, the level being equivalent to 0.2 tons per hectare.

why had this happened? chairman mao says: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." the following year, i moved my quilts to the experimental plots and followed the growth of the cotton day and night. this helped me grasp the law. cotton sown in march has luxuriant foliage in may. rain falls often in june and july when the cotton is flowering. the rain makes self-pollination difficult, hence few bolls. i wondered if we could find ways to make the cotton flower in may when there are many fine days. this would be better for pollination. then when the bolls required water and fertilizer in june and july, the rainy season would help. that would turn an unfavourable condition into a favourable one. the cotton then must be planted earlier than usual. we began planting in october, once every ten days until the end of the next february. the experiments showed that the cotton planted in january, two months earlier than previously, grew well and flowered in may. this provided more chance for pollination and the cotton bolls were more numerous.

but the branches grew higher than a man. each plant bore scores to over one hundred flowers. but many buds fell. the top branches of a dozen cotton plants growing on the edge of an experimental plot were accidentally broken off by passing draught animals. these dwarf plants grew sturdy and gave big strong bolls. a bad thing had been turned into a good thing.

chairman mao teaches: "in given conditions, every contradictory aspect transforms itself into its opposite." if the top branches of all the cotton plants were cut off, would that create a condition for changing low yield into high yield? we topped the plants at different times. the experiments showed that the plants topped earlier gave better results than those topped later.

we made an experiment the next year on close planting of early sown cotton that was topped early. the per hectare yield of ginned cotton reached 1.12 tons.

insect pests must be fought to raise the output of cotton. i bought a magnifier and took it to the cotton field to observe the pattern of the insects' movements. i found one kind of insect very hard to tackle because insecticides were useless. we turned to chairman mao's teaching: "unless we study the particularity of contradiction, we have no way of determining the particular essence of a thing which differentiates it from other things." we put our attention on this insect, selecting a dozen of points in the experimental plots to observe the larvae. we discovered that the insect put its head into the boll as soon as it emerged. the insecticides could not reach them. we continued our study and noted that the movements of the insect were influenced by the weather. in good weather, the insect came out every thirty-six hours; and in cold weather, it came out only after forty-eight hours or sixty hours. that showed us when to kill them. that year's per-hectare yield increased to about 1.3 tons.

after cotton output was stabilized, we turned to grain so as to get good harvests of both. we wanted to do this

to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and to support the motherland's socialist construction and the world revolution.

but some people lacked confidence. we ran a mao tsetung thought study class and repeatedly studied this teaching of chairman mao's: "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." these brilliant words clarified the doubters. we started to plant rice in the same experimental plot after the cotton was gathered. but the growing period of the rice was so long that it could not be reaped before the cotton planting season.

should we stand up to difficulty or retreat from it? we were greatly encouraged by chairman mao's teaching: "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage." with the team leader, we went into the causes. cotton has a 270-day growing period, while rice requires 120 days. the two crops together then take 390 days and there are only 365 days in a year. the combined growing period had to be shortened by 25 days.

we introduced some early-ripening high-yield strains of cotton and rice from other provinces that suited the climate of our locality. after two years of experiments, we selected a good cotton strain with a 180-day growth period and a good rice strain that takes 100 days, so as to solve the contradiction of the time required. the experimental plot last year gave a per-hectare yield of over 1.8 tons of ginned cotton plus 5.47 tons of grain, surpassing the targets of both cotton and grain set in the "national programme for agricultural development".

we learned from our scientific experiments that so long as we conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic thinking and combine the revolutionary spirit of daring to do with the scientific approach of recognizing and grasping objective laws, we can solve contradictions and constantly win new victories.

SALT REFINERY

East China Province Builds Salt Refinery with Greater, Faster, Better and More Economical Results

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Dec. 15, 1970)

a salt refinery that turns out 20,000 tons a year was opened by the revolutionary workers of the kiangsi no. 92 salt mine in just four months with greater, faster, better and more economical results. they displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

the kiangsi no. 909 geological prospecting team found an enormous salt deposit in this east china province in three months of intensive work this spring. bourgeois technical "authorities" had previously claimed that kiangsi lacked such deposits. a contingent composed of p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen and office workers came to the mining area in mid-april, determined to build a salt refinery at high speed to supply enough salt for the province.

they had many difficulties at the beginning due to the lack of building materials. acting in line with our great leader chairman mao's teachings, the salt mine revolutionary committee brought into full play the human factor and mobilized the masses to use local resources. they felled large quantities of timber and bamboo in the mountains, meeting the needs for capital construction.

neither the leading members nor the workers had experience in mining salt or building a salt refinery. the mine revolutionary committee led the masses in repeatedly studying chairman mao's teaching: "learn warfare through warfare" and in sharply criticizing the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's revisionist trash such as "let specialists run the factories" and "the masses are backward". this made the masses dare to think and to act and blaze new trails. the revolutionary committee set up a technical study group which made innovations while learning from other provinces. while prospecting and surveying, they did the designing and building. in less than one month, they completed the major items of the project, building the refinery with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

Rapid Growth of China's Electronics Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1970)

china's electronics industry is growing rapidly under the guidance of chairman mao's brilliant thinking on bringing the initiative of both national and local industries into full play.

since the beginning of the great 1970's, the industry's revolutionary workers, cadres and technical personnel have been carrying out the great principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war" in an all-round way. this shoved ahead the industry's production. total output value, output and labour productivity have all increased by a big margin. to date, output of major products has risen 80 per cent to 350 per cent over the previous annual record.

the excellent revolutionary situation has enabled many enterprises to complete state plans ahead of time. the nanking electronic tube factory reached its annual output goal in just eight months and fulfilled the 1970 plan for output value six months ahead of schedule. the peking no. 2 radio appliance factory, the tientsin weitung radio factory and some other factories had reached their annual output targets by the end of september.

capital construction has been going ahead at high speed. many new enterprises were set up in just one year, from designing and construction to operation. in the spirit of "making revolution in thatched shacks" some factories began trial-producing products while designing, construction and installation of equipment were still in progress.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement." but, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, the electronics industry was run by reliance on a few large factories working in isolation. production thus made little progress for a long time. the great proletarian cultural revolution changed all this. the revolutionary workers sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and set going a vigorous mass movement to expand the industry. electronics works have been set up not only in provinces and municipalities that have a fairly good industrial foundation, but in places with no previous experience in electronics such as chinghai, ningsia and tibet. such plants are to be found virtually everywhere in the country. the number of factories and workshops is 2.5 times that in 1969 and at least 20 times that in 1965, a year just before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

having broken the "mystery" of electronics in the great proletarian cultural revolution, many units with no relation to electronics began to develop such production. armed with invincible mao tsetung thought, workers of the tiny nanking umbrella factory worked hard to turn out transistors in a matter of 34 days though they lacked data and equipment. the tientsin hsiaochan semi-conductor factory is run by handicraft workers who once made kitchen utensils. they are loyal to chairman mao and keep firm to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle. they relied on their own efforts and built two production lines to turn out large

amounts of electronic devices needed by the state. the shanghai huainai small light bulb factory run by housewives trial-produced a digital electronic computer last february in coordination with other factories, colleges and scientific research departments. now the workers are trying to make television transmission devices.

a people's war has been waged all over the country since the beginning of this year to push the electronics industry ahead. mass drives have been undertaken in peking, shanghai, tientsin and other cities to make machines for growing crystals as well as long-diameter and high-grade silicon materials. excellent results have been obtained. the country's production of silicon single crystals has reached a certain level. with the rapid growth of the electronics industry, the production of raw materials for the industry is expected to make further progress.

people in various parts of the country have worked marvels by breaking with fetishes and foreign conventions and by conscientiously implementing chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and hard struggle. the tantung no. 10 radio equipment factory in liaoning province, which was set up on the basis of a co-operative making straw ropes, is now able to produce magnetic elements for the electronics industry. at the outset, somebody suggested that special people be invited to build a tunnel-shaped structure for producing magnetic elements since nobody in the factory understood it. but the workers said: "we should rely on our own efforts to develop the electronics industry. we'll never be able to advance if we depend on others." they organized a "three-in-one" combination group to take charge of the project. daring to think and act, the group substituted bricks for rolled steel and ordinary bricks for refractory ones wherever possible. it completed the project very soon at a moderate cost of 60,000 yuan, making a contribution to the electronics industry. the workers of a radio elements factory in kiangsi province, adhering to the principle of self-reliance, have made 90 per cent of the equipment on their own. a tinsmiths' co-operative in suihua county, heilungkiang province, manufactured a 150-ton oil-hydraulic press by its own efforts, thus meeting the needs of the electronics industry.

great attention has been paid in various places to the backbone role of existing big electronics factories which can help small ones progress with their more experienced workers, higher technical levels and better equipment. the workers of the peking electronic tube factory sharply criticized the erroneous idea that electronics was only the business of some big factories like itself. this has enhanced their idea of taking the whole situation into account. they work in the spirit of socialist coordination and actively help the small factories progress by inviting people of the small factories to come to learn and sending out experienced people to help and various other ways. this has won praise from other units. many other big factories are playing their backbone role by establishing good relations with small factories so that they learn from and assist one another. in this way they advance together.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." a vigorous mass drive for technical innovations in the electronics industry has been going on this year. new products, materials, technological processes and equipment are constantly being created. a semi-conductor equipment factory in the capital has trial-produced a transistorized

diffusion furnace using a silicon controlled rectifier. the machines for growing crystals made in peking, shanghai, shensi and other places have reached advanced levels. the use of silicon-controlled rectifiers has given a powerful impetus to the electronics industry and to the technical transformation of the machine tool, paper-making and other industries and communications and transport departments.

vice-chairman lin has pointed out: "all our achievements and successes have been scored under the wise leadership of chairman mao and represent the victory of mao tsetung thought." the rapid growth of china's electronics industry is a victory for mao tsetung thought. it is a victory achieved by the revolutionary workers, cadres and technical personnel who, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, given prominence to proletarian politics, taken a firm hold of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, relied on their own efforts and worked hard.

the workers in the electronics industry are now continuing their advance along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line with high fighting morale and greeting the great 1971 with still greater victories in both revolution and production.

MEDICAL WORKERS

Hospital Uses Great Mao Tsetung Thought to Save Armyman from Serious Electric Shock

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1970)

medical workers of a chinese people's liberation army hospital saved a fighter who received a serious electric shock by accident through their living study and application of chairman mao's works. following are excerpts of a report by hospital no. 404 under the p.l.a. north china sea fleet:

one morning this september, an engine operator of a naval signal station named tsung ching-hung received a serious electric shock when he happened to touch the iron wire contacting live electric line that had snapped in a windstorm while hanging wet clothes. he was rushed to our hospital within 20 minutes. there was no heart beat, the pupils were dilated and there was no optical reflex to light. an emergency team immediately began external cardiac massage, oxygen treatment and injection of stimulants, but the patient did not respond.

medical literature says that stoppage of the heart beat for six minutes is fatal. this case was more serious and we had no experience. the secretary of the hospital party committee sent the emergency team this great teaching of chairman mao's: "at certain times in the revolutionary struggle, the difficulties outweigh the favourable conditions.... but through their efforts the revolutionaries can overcome the difficulties step by step and open up a favourable new situation; thus a difficult situation yields place to a favourable one." that gave us courage. considerable time had passed with no improvement in the patient's condition, but at one moment during the cardiac massage there had been shallow breathing, which meant that

there was still hope. the key then was whether we dared to break with the bourgeois academic "rule". if we dared to do away with fetishes and superstitions, had profound proletarian feelings for the patient and did everything to save him, we might succeed.

we decided to open the chest to try direct cardiac massage. not a single drop of blood appeared in the 15 centimetre-long incision and the heart did not move. by then, 44 minutes had passed. three army surgeons took turns at cardiac massage, 60 to 80 times per minute. this must be done with the proper pressure, or more damage might be done to the heart. the surgeons were bathed in sweat from their exertions to revive a class brother. after eight minutes of massage and a series of injections, some fluttering of the heart was observed. after one minute, the heart stopped again. despite further measures, the heart did not revive. 108 minutes had passed.

was there any hope left? the party secretary presented the medical workers with this teaching of chairman mao's: "frequently a favourable situation recurs and the initiative is regained as a result of 'holding out a little longer'." our determination and confidence rose. the patient's condition was due to a serious injury to his heart, and this was the unfavourable condition; however, his other vital organs were normal. the heart could not beat by itself, but during the direct massage of the heart the blood circulation was restored and there was irregular breathing. this was the favourable condition. the favourable condition must be brought into full play by "holding out" so as to overcome the unfavourable condition.

the medical workers continued and, after 159 minutes of direct cardiac massage, the heart began to beat exclamation

this was 203 minutes after the electric shock. great mao tsetung thought has guided us in defeating one difficulty after another. great mao tsetung thought has given the patient a second life exclamation

restoration of the patient's heart beat was only the first step in curing him. it was imperative to take preventive measures against complications. in accordance with the great teachings of chairman mao on being modest and prudent and guarding against arrogance and rashness and on serving the people whole-heartedly, we made up our minds to ensure that our class brother would go back to his fighting post in good health with no after-effects.

that afternoon the patient's condition suddenly deteriorated. the blood pressure fell and he was in a state of shock. we took immediate measures to raise the blood pressure. but failure of capillary circulation occurred because heart function had not been completely restored. this new complication could cause spasm of the blood vessels in the kidneys, which would lead to fatal renal failure. we broke with conventional practice by alternating massive injections to dilate the blood vessels with small doses of medicine to raise the blood pressure. the patient finally came out of the state of shock. soon afterwards, the patient had difficulty in breathing. while he was unconscious, some food had passed into his trachea. the trachea must be opened to remove the obstruction. but was this advisable so soon after major chest surgery? the medical literature we referred said nothing on the subject. we studied this teaching of chairman mao: "of the two contradictory

aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary." we saw that if we did not open the trachea, there was danger of lung infection from the presence of foreign matter and, moreover, the patient might suffocate from the obstruction to death. this possibility was the principal aspect of the contradiction. tracheotomy could cause infection of the neck, but careful measures and nursing should be able to prevent this. so we opened the trachea and removed the obstruction. the patient's condition improved rapidly.

a few days later, the patient suffered an itching of the scalp that made him restless and the heart beat quickened. shaving his head and treating the scalp was the best possible measure. but medical literature stresses that a patient with a heart condition such as his should keep completely immobile. using chairman mao's article "on contradiction" as our weapon, we analyzed the contradiction between movement and immobility for the patient. dealing with his scalp condition would move him but it would soothe him. so taking all factors into account and taking precautions, we shaved and washed his scalp. everything went well.

guided by chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, we solved a series of complicated problems in medical treatment and saved the armyman from a series of crises to give him a new lease on life. on the third day after his heart began to beat normally, he came to and cheered with great feeling: "long live chairman mao exclamation" on the 20th day, his memory returned and he could recite the whole of chairman mao's article "serve the people". on the 29th day, he could get out of bed and walk around. he has now recovered in the main and can do ordinary physical labour.

OBITUARY

Mr. Huang Chi-hsiang Dies

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1970)

mr. huang chi-hsiang, member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference and member of the central committee of the chinese peasants and workers democratic party, died of illness here on december 10 at the age of 72.

a ceremony was held this morning by the chinese peasants and workers democratic party at the papaoshan cemetery to pay last respects to late mr. huang chi-hsiang.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrades Enver Hoxha, Haxhi Lleshi and Mehmet Shehu Send Message of Thanks to Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin and Premier Chou

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1970)

comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, have received a message from comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, comrade haxhi lleshi, president of the presidium of the people's assembly of the people's republic of albania, and comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, thanking, on behalf of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, the chinese leaders for their greetings on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of albania.

the message reads in full as follows:

peking

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china,

dear comrades:

on behalf of the albanian people, the albanian party of labour, the presidium of the people's assembly and the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, we extend to you, to the fraternal chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china the most cordial thanks for the revolutionary and warm greetings you sent us on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the liberation of our country.

the albanian people, their party and government always closely follow with joy, admiration and pride and are inspired by the colossal victories achieved with each passing day by the fraternal chinese people under the brilliant leadership of the heroic communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung in all fields of socialist revolution and socialist construction in their glorious country.

today, the albanian communists and people, all

revolutionaries, the oppressed and freedom-loving people see in great socialist china the gigantic bulwark of revolution and socialism, the steel-like barrier against u.s. imperialism, soviet social-imperialism and international reaction, and the powerful support for the cause of freedom and progress of the peoples.

we wholeheartedly wish the fraternal chinese people, their party and government new, great victories in the building of socialism and in the heroic struggle for the triumph of marxism-leninism.

availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express once again our deep conviction that the unbreakable revolutionary friendship, fraternal solidarity and cooperation and steel-like unity between our two parties, two governments and two peoples will be further strengthened and developed for the benefit of our common cause and in the lofty interests of socialism and revolution.

long live the eternal, great revolutionary friendship between albania and china exclamation

enver hoxha
first secretary of the central committee
of the albanian party of labour

haxhi lleshi
president of the presidium of the people's
assembly of the people's republic of
albania

mehmet shehu
chairman of the council of ministers of
the people's republic of albania

tirana, december 14, 1970

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 11th Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here today his 11th message to the khmer nation. the full text of the message reads:

dear compatriots,

some of our nationals who had left the country to take refuge in hongkong and paris informed me that you wish me to speak to you oftener on radio and to address every message to you in a "condensed" form so that it would be easier for you in areas not yet liberated to pick up my messages and listen to them from beginning to end while running less risk of being "caught in the very act" and arrested by the police of lon nol.

i shall comply with your wish now and in the future. so please allow me to speak to you only of a single issue or a single important event with my appropriate comments in every message.

today, allow me to propose to all compatriots who do not let themselves be led astray irreversibly by the odiously unjust, dishonest and despicable propaganda of the gang of traitors lon nol, sirik matak and cheng heng, lackeys of u.s. imperialism, to examine with me the problem of the big war which is now raging in cambodia and which plunges our motherland into an unprecedented catastrophe and the khmer nation into indescribable sufferings.

the propaganda of the traitors incites the compatriots living under their dictatorship (including buddhist monks) to make unjust accusations against sihanouk exiled for many months already by the putschists and against people's socialist viet nam which has never betrayed the friendship uniting its people and ours.

today i am going to present to you some of the unpublished and particularly important evidences by some of the americans and saigonese, masters of lon nol, sirik matak and cheng heng, and by the traitors themselves. these evidences will show clearly to our nation, to national history and to the whole world that the criminal authors of the big war in cambodia, a war which they have deliberately stirred up and unleashed, are on the one hand the gang of lon nol, sirik matak and cheng heng and on the other hand the richard nixon clique of u.s.a. it is they alone and not any other person, government or country that is responsible for this atrocious war.

this question of responsibility must be made clear because it is of highest importance for our khmer nation, the victim offered in holocaust to the inhuman demon of war.

evidence number one is the following made without blush or shame by a high personality of the gang of lon nol before his masters, the u.s. imperialists, in particular an official of the u.s.i.s. (united states information service), named alvin shuster, who, on september 11, 1970, cabled to his country the following lines: "cambodia is the key to the war, said one high-ranking cambodian. before we ousted sihanouk in march, you had a war in south viet nam that never ends. certainly, cambodia was not the main objective before, when we left them alone at the border areas".

this admission is extremely important because it comes from the mouth of a member of the leading clique of the regime of traitors who sold our country to u.s. imperialism. this "high personality" acknowledges unambiguously before u.s. officials, his masters, that the socialist vietnamese are not at all responsible for the war in cambodia and have never considered cambodia as being one of their objectives of war; their only objective has always been the liberation of the south of their motherland, viet nam.

the indecency of the lonnolites is at its maximum when they declare to their yankee masters without beating about the bush - that they overthrew sihanouk in order to hand over the key of independent, neutral and peaceful cambodia to u.s. imperialism, thus allowing it to penetrate into our country, to destroy there just as it likes the national independence, neutrality, peace and territorial integrity of cambodia in sihanouk's time and thus to have the possibility to win victory in the war against socialist viet nam and the vietnamese people.

the lon nol gang, in the presence of its yankee masters in phnom penh, has the impudence to acknowledge that it deliberately and voluntarily plunged its own motherland,

cambodia, into the terrible raging fire of the big war of viet nam and laos and it did this for the sole purpose of helping u.s. imperialism to find "the way to victory" and having itself paid 300 million u.s. dollars by the nixon government for such help. sihanouk and our people had made this cambodia independent, peaceful and reputable for 17 years and the important u.s. magazine "newsweek" itself describes this cambodia very recently (in its october 12, 1970 issue) as being "a land that in sihanouk's time was an oasis of peace amidst the turmoil of indo-china".

all that i have just told you is not sihanouk's argument at all. it is the shameless admission from the very mouth of the lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng supporters and it is the admission of their u.s. and saigonese (thieu-ky) masters.

here are other evidences:

evidence number two: the statement made before the representatives of the international press on august 23, 1970, by spiro t. agnew, u.s. vice-president: "the vital factor to be considered is that the whole subject matter on cambodia is related to the security of our troops in viet nam". this means in clearer language that "we, the americans, must neo-colonize cambodia completely if we wish to establish our neo-colonialism in its neighbour south viet nam and to maintain there our oppression of the vietnamese people in future."

evidence number three: the statement made in saigon, on october 2, 1970, by the "president" thieu, patron no. 2 of lon nol. associated press, "president nguyen van thieu said the overthrow of prince norodom sihanouk of cambodia and the allied attack in cambodia last spring together created a 'decisive turning point in the war'". a.f.p., "if the united states abandon lon nol, the u.s. will fail in its mission to defend the free world". this means in clearer language that in ousting sihanouk, an intractable opponent to u.s. imperialism, and by invading cambodia sold at a good price by lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng, u.s. imperialism opens for itself the way toward "final victory".

"such a victory implies that it must continue to support the regime of lon nol, a lackey totally 'devoted' to the yankees and willing to hand over its country to the yankees and to put his compatriots to death so as to serve the supreme interests of the so-called 'free' world and of its file-leader u.s. imperialism. may nixon not abandon lon nol and his gang exclamation if nixon allows the khmer people to overthrow lon nol and his gang, cambodia will always set itself free from the 'free' world and will not fail to become once again independent, neutral and peaceful as in sihanouk's time".

evidence number four: a weighty and shameless admission of the notorious journal "independent khmer" of the lon nol-sim var gang. the press agency of the u.s. patrons, u.p.i., reported to the whole world on november 25 last this admission:

"the cambodian language newspaper 'independent cambodia' said wednesday the united states should help the cambodian government because the u.s. is partly responsible for the war. in an editorial the newspaper said american military operations in south viet nam had pushed the north vietnamese and vietcong across the border and thus helped caused the war". (sic) in clearer language, that means, "you, americans, who are our bosses, should give us a lot of money because it is you who have ordered our lon nol-sim var gang to commit the crime of kindling the flames of this war in which our country and people

are to perish. oh bosses exclamation.
don't abandon us exclamation we have strived to make the khmer nation and the world believe that the n.f.l. of south viet nam and the d.r.v.n. had deliberately invaded cambodia. but the truth, you know very well: the troops of the n.f.l. and the d.r.v.n. were stationed in their own country. it is you, it is your army which pushed them towards cambodia because you want to find a pretext for extending your destructive war to cambodia. in a word, you should share with us, namely, lon nol, sirik matak, sim var and cheng heng, the full responsibility for the large-scale war in cambodia. thus, we should remain united in the same 'boat'. please, oh bosses exclamation don't abandon us who have agreed to betray our motherland, bring death to tens of thousands of innocent compatriots and bring sufferings to hundreds of thousands of them. let us survive or die together exclamation but if we should die, pay us at least, before this 'date', the price for our committing treason for your benefit. we, the lon nol-sirik matak group, have sold our country and her population, soldiers and youth to you americans. pay us generously and quickly, while the people of the n.u.f.c. have not yet arrested us and brought us before the people's court."

on august 29, 1970, u.p.i. made public this passage of the speech of traitor cheng heng, addressed to his master spiro t. agnew: "we base all our hopes on the decision of his excellency the president of the u.s. to provide cambodia with aid."

on october 29, 1970, the same u.p.i. stated precisely that "cheng heng said his newly declared republic needs at least 300 million u.s. dollars a year in military and economic aid".

300 million u.s. dollars a year exclamation that is the price fixed by the traitors lon nol, sim var, sirik matak, ngoc thanh and cheng heng for the sale and total destruction of the independence, neutrality, territorial integrity, peace, national unity, national union, security, stability and cultural, social and economic progress of cambodia, all for the benefit of u.s. imperialism.

300 million u.s. dollars a year for lining the pockets of the lon nol gang exclamation that is the price of the "merchandise" delivered to u.s. imperialism, the "merchandise" which is the death, misery, indescribable sufferings and total ruin of the khmers, an incommensurable catastrophe, without equivalent in our long history of almost 2,000 years, and absolutely unthinkable before the "reign" of lon nol-sirik matak and before "the era" of the charlatanic "republic" of their gang.

that is intolerable and impermissible; this is why our people have valiantly risen in order to fight without retreat against the gang of lon nol-sirik matak and against their masters, the u.s. imperialists.

it is only by completely crushing this gang of lon nol, sirik matak, cheng heng, sim var and ngoc thanh, and only after having eliminated them totally, as well as their masters, from our country, that our nation will be able to get out of the present calamities and catastrophes, and that our beloved motherland will be able to recover and forever preserve her independence, neutrality, peace, territorial integrity and prosperity of the past.

long live the resisting khmer people exclamation

long live the national united front of cambodia exclamation

long live the national liberation armed forces of cambodia. exclamation

CHINA AND CHILE

Ni Chih-fu Fetes Chile-China Cultural Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1970)

ni chih-fu, leader of the chinese workers' delegation which had visited chile not long ago and a leading member of the conference of representatives of peking revolutionary workers, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the chile-china cultural association delegation led by antonio tavulari, president of the chile-china cultural association of valparaiso, member of the central committee of the chilean socialist party and member of the chilean chamber of deputies.

present were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the chinese organizations concerned including lo kuei-po, wang kuo-chuan, liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yi and yu li-chun.

ni chih-fu and antonio tavulari proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the hosts and guests repeatedly raised their glasses to the constant growth of the militant friendship cemented between the people of china and chile in the common struggle against imperialism.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Charge D'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1970)

tien ting, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in equatorial guinea, arrived by air in santa isabel, capital of equatorial guinea, on december 12, according to a report from that city.

present at the airport to meet him were gaudencio asuvu oyono, secretary general of the foreign ministry; teodoro nguema mbansogo, general director of planning and supply of the defence ministry; eusebio abaga ondo, general director of information and tourism of the ministry of the interior; daniel oyono ayingono, chief of protocol of the presidency; and other high officials of equatorial guinea. the charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in that country was also present.

CHINA AND IRAQ

New Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1970)

kung ta-fei, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of iraq, left here today by air for his post in iraq.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Reactionaries Seize on "Mishima Incident" to Speed Militarization

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1970)

the japanese reactionaries represented by eisaku sato and yasuhiro nakasone are deliberately making use of the incident of the right-wing fascist yukio mishima's harakiri incident, which they had single-handedly staged, to whip up an adverse current of speedier militarization in japan, according to reports from tokyo.

to fan up militarist fanaticism, eisaku sato and his wife and yasuhiro nakasone and others are doing their utmost to laud the militarist mishima to the skies describing him as a "genius", "national treasure" and "great writer". sato felt that "it is a great pity" that he had died while

nakasone expressed "heartfelt mourning". nakasone, who loved mishima as his own brother, said that he "can understand mr. mishima's thinking" — a thinking that was full of militarist poison. he even said that mishima's thinking "has strong appeal" and "produces great influence", etc.

recommended by sato and nakasone, mishima's notorious and rotten "works" were reprinted in large numbers by some publishers a few days after his death. these books flooded the bookshops and were even displayed on special shelves of some bookshops in tokyo and osaka. many bourgeois magazines vied in publishing "mishima's special edition" in large numbers, shamelessly embellishing and eulogizing the so-called spirit and action of this fascist. a number of fascist elements went almost everyday to the prime minister's residence and the "defence agency" to encourage and inflate the arrogance of sato and nakasone. what is more, a batch of hired scribblers of the "imperial army" flagrantly held a "mourning ceremony" for mishima, and made a fuss of mishima with the purpose of recklessly fanning up militarism.

what is the aim of the japanese reactionaries in energetically lauding mishima and peddling his reactionary thought? nakasone gave the answer to this riddle recently in an interview with foreign correspondents and in answering questions at the japanese diet. he expressed with candour that he attached importance to the "mishima incident", saying that it "has unexpectedly given the youth in japan a serious shock" and that it "may influence the history of ideology". this is a confession that the purpose of creating the "mishima incident" is to stimulate the japanese people, especially the youth, so as to spread militarist thought more widely in japan and achieve the purpose of accelerating militarization by more speedily "revising the constitution, rebuilding the national army and thereby establishing a political system with tenno as its centre".

in fact, the militarists sato, nakasone and mishima had done so for a long time. nakasone had not only asked mishima to go and spread the "germs" of militarism to "self-defence forces", but also personally appointed mishima as "lecturer on special topics" of taku shoku university of which he is the chancellor. a diet member of a japanese opposition party quoting a research report in a magazine revealed on december 10 that some students in the defence academy for training army officers openly expressed their worship of such fascists and militarists as hitler, isoroku yamamoto, emperor meiji and yukio mishima. they expressed "their desire" to "heighten defence consciousness", to elevate the "defence agency" to "defence ministry", to revise the constitution and to institute the conscription system. some of them even raved about "resolutely suppressing public opinion and action agitated by the left-wing forces" and "sending the self-defence forces to viet nam" and so on. this is obviously a result of inculcation of militarist ideas by sato, nakasone and mishima.

at present, the japanese reactionaries are making use of the pernicious influence of the mishima incident to accelerate the revival of japanese militarism. mishima had advocated that the "self-defence forces" should rise and revise the constitution so as to adopt a conscription system to step up arms expansion and war preparations, while nakasone ordered masamichi inoki, head of the defence academy, to give his views in a written statement which openly asserted that "the self-defence forces are thoroughly constitutional", and stressed that "prospects" for the revision of the constitution

"are being created". referring to the fascist ideas of the students of the defence academy who worship hitler, he stated quite flatly at the diet session on december 10, that "the students of the defence academy are free to have whatever thought they have" and "should be allowed to harbour the idea of revising the constitution". was he not acting in the same way as mishima to instigate the "self-defence forces" to rise and revise the constitution so as to unscrupulously carry out arms expansion, war preparations and militarization? in fact, sato, nakasone and company are the wise-pullers behind mishima.

however, sato, nakasone and their ilk are only indulging in fond dreams. since the end of the second world war, the japanese people have raised their consciousness considerably. to drive the japanese people to die for militarism as they did in the 1930's is nothing but a day-dream. today, the mounting struggle of the japanese people of various circles against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries for their revival of militarism in japan is a powerful reply to the handful of japanese militarists.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Back in Peking from Mauritania

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1970)

the chinese government delegation led by sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, returned here today after attending the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the independence of the islamic republic of mauritania.

present at the airport to welcome them were leading members of the ministries of foreign affairs and of agriculture and forestry chi peng-fei, yang li-kung, li kuang-hsun, yueh liang and ho ying.

mauritanian ambassador to china mohamed ould sidi aly was present.

CHINA AND MALI

Photo Exhibition on China's Socialist Construction Achievements Closes in Bamako

(NCNA-English Bamako, Dec. 14, 1970)

the photo exhibition on the achievements of china's socialist construction in industry and agriculture closed here recently. the exhibition was warmly received by malian friends.

over 1,600 malian friends of various circles visited the six-day exhibition. many of them rejoiced at the achievements in all fields scored by socialist china under the leadership of chairman mao. they held that such a level of development attained by china in a short period is the conscientious implementation of the great thought of chairman mao.

many malian friends wrote down their warm praises in the visitors' book. one wrote: "the pictures presented to us strengthen our conviction that in the near future, the chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao will attain and surpass the world's advanced level in all fields. glory to the chinese people armed with the invincible thought of chairman mao tsetung exclamation the remarkable success of the chinese people are an encouragement to all the progressive peoples."

a malian worker wrote: "everyone knows that in 21 years china has made enormous progress in the economic and cultural fields. i have worked with some chinese for one year, they are indomitable, tireless and endowed with unimaginable professional consciousness."

after looking over closely the photos, a malian teacher repeatedly congratulated the working staff. he wrote in the visitors' book: "under the wise leadership of the great and outstanding teacher chairman mao, the chinese people have achieved unprecedented victories in the struggle against imperialist powers and their lackeys. today, with the same clairvoyance of chairman mao, the chinese people have, by relying on their own efforts, scored great victories in the agricultural, industrial and social fields; this has won the sympathy and admiration of all the peoples cherishing peace and justice. the chinese people render disinterested assistance to all the countries of africa, asia and latin america in the struggle against international imperialism. i wish a thousand times a long, long live to chairman mao exclamation"

Malian Government Delegation Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 15, 1970)

the government delegation of the republic of mali led by captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived here this afternoon by air for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

Present at the airport to give the delegation a warm welcome were vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary

committee wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin and kao chih-jung, as well as more than one thousand revolutionary people.

the shanghai airport today was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and mali. the national flags of china and mali fluttered over the airport. there were huge streamers reading: "a warm welcome to the malian government delegation exclamation" "we firmly support the malian people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and mali exclamation"

when charles samba sissoko and the other distinguished malian guests alighted the plane, wang hung-wen and others stepped forward to cordially shake hands with them. the welcoming crowds beat drums and gongs and repeatedly shouted slogans. all this showed the friendly feelings of the chinese people for the malian people.

present were ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, both of whom had come here from peking especially for the occasion.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee this evening gave a dinner in honour of the government delegation of the republic of mali.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Head of Palestine Liberation Organization Mission and His Wife Work on Drainage Project on Peking's Outskirts

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1970)

hamdi mahmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife today braved severe cold to work on the drainage project on the southeastern outskirts of peking. the project is part of the work to harness the haiho river and its tributaries.

hamdi mahmoud and his wife were warmly welcomed by the peasant builders and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army when they came to the construction site, which was permeated with the revolutionary friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian and other arab peoples. the palestinian friends joined the peasant builders and armymen in digging earth and pushing carts. hamdi mahmoud wielded a big hammer to break the frozen earth.

the palestinian friends' labour enthusiasm and internationalist spirit greatly inspired the peasant builders and p.l.a. commanders and fighters on the construction site. they expressed the determination to follow chairman mao's teaching to bring the haiho river under permanent control, grasp revolution and promote production, and firmly support by deeds the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Jen-min Jih-pao Article Supports Spanish People's Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 14, 1970)

the "people's daily" carried a signed article yesterday entitled "the spanish people's struggle can never be put down by butcher's knife". the article reads:

a vigorous massive struggle against the fascist franco regime has broken out in spain. tens of thousands of workers, peasants and students have held strikes and demonstrations for several days running, angrily denouncing the reactionary regime for its savage persecution of the basque fighters for democratic rights. such a violent storm in spain under franco's rule was rarely seen in the past.

franco came into power and maintains his reactionary rule by relying on the butcher's knife. he exercises sanguinary fascist dictatorship over the people, turning spain into a dark prison. the southern slope of the pyrenees which seemed ice-clad and inaccessible in the past is actually a volcano that will erupt at any time. where there is oppression, there is resistance; this is an irresistible law of history.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "all reactionaries try to stamp out revolution by mass murder, thinking that the greater their massacres, the weaker the revolution. but contrary to this reactionary wishful thinking, the fact is that the more the reactionaries resort to massacre, the greater the strength of the revolution and the nearer their doom." in recent years, the revolutionary struggle of the spanish people against the fascist regime has been surging wave upon wave and pounded furiously at the dictator's reactionary rule. no matter how frantic a struggle franco may put up, a fiercer storm will certainly rise in the soil of spain.

franco was once an accomplice of hitler and mussolini. after world war two, this fascist trash has thrown himself into the lap of u.s. imperialism which, on its part, keeps spain under its tight control through economic and military "aid", turning spain into a bridgehead for aggression on the middle-east and african countries. the spanish people's struggle against franco's fascist rule is part of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys. the spanish people do not stand alone. their struggle has won powerful support from the people in europe and the rest of the world. today, both u.s. imperialism and the lackeys it fostered are besieged ring upon ring by the revolutionary people of various countries and are heading for their graves speedily.

the spanish people have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. in the new upsurge of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism, the spanish people will certainly win one victory after another in their struggle against the fascist dictatorial rule of franco. the day is not far off when the reactionary franco rule is put to an end.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Protocol on Dispatching Chinese Medical Team to Sudan Signed in Khartoum

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Dec. 14, 1970)

a protocol between the governments of china and the sudan on dispatching a chinese medical team to the sudan was signed here today.

the protocol was signed in accordance with the agreement on cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of the sudan signed by the two countries in august this year during the visit to china of gaafar mohamed nimeri, president of the revolution command council of the democratic republic of the sudan.

taha basher, sudanese minister of health, and yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

after signing the protocol, taha basher and yang shou-cheng warmly shook hands and congratulated each other. they also spoke warmly at the ceremony in praise of the ever-growing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND US

China's 478th Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1970)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of yunghsing island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province between 07:10 hours and 07:19 hours on december 15.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorised, in relation to this military provocation by the u.s. military plane, to issue the 478th serious warning.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

December 23, 1970 No. 4805

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY LEADERSHIP

Make "No. 1 Men" Set "A Group" in Motion

- The Party Committee of a certain air force unit calls together Party committee secretaries at and above the regiment level to discuss specially the problem of study conducted by the leading group -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 10, 1970)

In the midst of an upsurge in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, how should "No. 1 men" lead "one group" to deepen continuously the study campaign? The Party committee of a certain air force unit recently summoned Party committee secretaries at and above the regiment level to an enlarged meeting. In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "To be a good 'squad leader', a secretary should study and do research well," the meeting, starting with a heightened awareness, analyzed the study conducted by leading groups, exchanged experience and studied methods of approach.

Primary Duty of "No. 1 Men" Is to Grasp the Study Conducted by the Leading Group

After the second plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee issued the call, "The whole Party must seriously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works," many leading cadres of this air force unit took the lead in study and application. There appeared a welcome situation where the leadership led the masses who in turn urged the leadership on. But some "No. 1 men" devoted more efforts to work than to study. Certain leadership cadres could not make themselves sit through a study session or digest what was being taught. They took the view that "failure to fulfill their tasks would subject them to great pressure, and that the pressure would be reduced if they kept themselves away from a few study sessions." Consciously or unconsciously, they were setting study in opposition to their work.

It was unanimously held that to heighten the study consciousness of "No. 1 men" and put study and work in their proper places was a main link in the effort to deepen the study campaign. In the course of discussion,

everyone recalled the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party and his own experience and lessons in the struggle between the two lines. The participants had a big talk about the advantages of doing things along the lines of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and an animated discussion about the evils of idealism and metaphysics. They came to understand deeply that a leading group means political power and that the nature of political power is determinated by the line followed by the man wielding the power. A different line pursued is determined by a different world outlook. By grasping only work and not study, we would become busy-men in work and blind men in politics.

Many comrades talked on their own understanding in the light of practice. Party committee secretary Chang Chih-tseng (張志增) of a certain air force division thought that since he came from a good family and had stood the test of war, it would not matter much if he studied less. He relaxed his own study efforts. He also did not pay enough attention to the study effort of the leading group.

Once, the higher authorities decided that several comrades of his Party committee attend a study class. At the beginning, he always feared that by transferring personnel to study sessions there would be an adverse effect on their work.

Later, after return, the several comrades showed a considerably heightened consciousness of continuing the revolution. They were more energetic on their jobs and achieved more in their work. This gave him a big enlightenment. Looking back on the road that had been followed in the building of the air force unit in the past few years, he came to understand that "backwardness in work stems from the improper grasping of the leading group, backwardness of the leading group from the improper grasping of the study effort and backwardness in study from one's failure to take the lead."

Thereafter, itwas his first duty to grasp the leading group's study of Chairman Mao's works, and he took the leadership in study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought as the first criterion of a good "squad leader." In every study session and every discussion he took the lead.

With the study effort firmly grasped by the leading groups, thinking became sharpened and the typical examples were grasped effectively. Work performance in the unit showed vim and vigor. In the light of their own experience and past lessons, all the participants said with a deepened understanding, "If the study effort is made a haphazard affair work would become a mess and the determination to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line would waver. Only by laying hold of study can we get a grip on the fundamental, on the center and on the key point. And only thus can we find our bearings in our advance and work with energy."

"No. 1 Men" Should Make an Effort in Studying New Conditions and Raising New Problems

In studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, how should the study group of the Party committee make the study effort more penetrating and more

lively? It was unanimously held that "No. 1 Men" should be good at continuously grasping study and studying new problems in the light of practical struggle between the two lines--this is a precondition for the continuous deepening of the study effort of the study group.

Chairman Mao teaches, "For the education of on-the-job cadres and cadre school education, we should firmly establish the guideline of taking the study of practical problems in the Chinese revolution as the center and fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles as a guide, and get rid of the method of studying Marxism-Leninism in a static and isolated way."

Many comrades came to understand that only by grasping the main contradictions in the building of the Party committee and the army unit, grasping the living ideas and new trends in the struggle between the two lines, and continuously raising and solving new problems can we make the study effort a penetrating and lively affair. And only thus can we continuously raise study to a new level. Otherwise, study would remain at the discussion stage. One would find everything seemingly easy to understand at a meeting only to find himself at a loss to know what to do when it comes to actual application afterward.

At the meeting the study group of the Party committee of a certain division recounted their personal understanding. In organizing study groups of cadres at and above the regiment level to study Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking and handle correctly the relations between politics and military affairs, the Party committee of this division was once confronted with the phenomenon of a study effort being not penetrating and lively enough. Such was the situation: The study plan made was rigid, the problems raised stale and the theory given too far-fetched. Some comrades felt that "so many times we have gone over the reasons why politics should be put to the fore. Now the problem is not one of study but one of action." They lacked interest in study. Later, the Party committee acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We must be receptive to new things and study new problems." Secretaries of the Party committee took the lead in penetrating into the midst of the unit to conduct investigations and studies. They laid hold of the different manifestations of the struggle between two army-building lines appearing under different conditions. On the principle of "studying first what is urgently needed," they purposefully studied Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. Thus the state of "generalization" was changed.

Their measures adopted boil down to the following: In arranging tasks, they put politics and vocational affairs in their proper places and made clear the principles underlying the transformation of spirit into matter and vice versa. In making a work inspection, they looked at the essence through phenomenon and looked for the causes in the direction and the line. When trends and tasks changed, they grasped what should remain unchanged and persist in a firm and correct political orientation. In summing up work, they looked for what had not been consolidated in what was supposed to

have been consolidated, and kept a cool head. Thus, in every study session, Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking was applied to solving one or two practical problems. In less than one year, they held over 10 discussions. Everyone felt that "a problem coming from real life has a typical character. A discussion revolving around a center bears the character of pinpointing problems. The ability to solve problems after study has the fighting character." They came to understand that only by linking philosophy with practical problems can they emancipate philosophy from the confines of a philosopher's classroom and textbooks. If dogmatism is followed in study it will be very difficult to get rid of empiricism in work. Only by leading everyone in applying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking to the solution of practical problems can they have a real mastery of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking.

"No. 1 Men" Should Take the Lead in Unfolding Criticism and Self-Criticism

"Communist philosophy is the philosophy of struggle." We must study in the course of struggle and apply what has been studied in the course of struggle. We must study and fight in a deep-going way. Only by consciously applying the weapon of criticism and self-criticism to the continuous process of fighting the bourgeois "self" in us and fighting idealism and metaphysics can we gradually master Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking.

In the course of studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, can we wage an active ideological struggle? Everyone held that whether the "No. 1 men" have the spirit of making themselves a target of revolution and become models in self-criticism is a very important problem.

The study group of the Party committee of a certain division recounted their experience in developing the spirit of rectification and combining the study of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking with an active ideological struggle. At the beginning, they were less than energetic in the struggle against subjectivism in the course of study. When problems cropped up, they tended to mention them casually without subjecting them to an analysis from the high plane of strengthening proletarian Party spirit and the transforming the world outlook. Because the struggle was not waged with enough vigor, subjectivism became "something taken for granted" or an old mistake that was as often talked about as it was committed. Recently, the "No. 1 men" in military and administrative fields took the lead in going to companies to solicit the opinions of the masses. In study, they organized the masses to join in making comments. They acquired a real understanding that subjectivism is a manifestation of impure Party spirit. The "No. 1 men" in military and administrative fields first uncovered their own manifestations of subjectivism and onesidedness as characterized by an inclination to see only the very favorable situation and not the fact that awareness fell behind current trends; see only the smooth development of revolution and not the new trends in class struggle; see only success and not the problem to be solved. They seriously conducted self-criticism. Under the leadership of the "No. 1 men," the Party committee members all consciously made themselves a target of revolution and transformed the world outlook.

With a heightened awareness, all participants, in the light of the previous problems encountered in study, further studied the problem of how to wage a struggle against subjectivism and metaphysics. They held that: First, we must have a correct understanding of the relations between motivation and the results obtained and refrain from covering up poor results with a "good motive." Motivation and results form a unity. We must take into account not only motivation but also results and test the motive with the results. Only in this way can we see clearly the serious harm caused by subjectivism and wage an active ideological struggle. Second, we must have a correct understanding of the inter-relations between standpoint, viewpoint and method. Dialectical materialism and historical materialism represent the proletarian world outlook and methodology. Idealism and metaphysics represent the bourgeois world outlook and methodology. Standpoint, viewpoint and method are inter-related and not to be separated. Subjectivism and metaphysics constitute not just the problem of the method of thinking but one of world outlook. Therefore, subjectivism and metaphysics are the big enemy of the whole Party and manifestations of impure Party spirit. We must wage a resolute struggle against them. Third, we must examine and enlarge the results of struggle in the course of practice and keep the solution of contradictions from being just confined to a conference. Practice is the only way to test whether the subjective dovetails with the objective and is the best method of overcoming subjectivism and metaphysics. Whether a problem has been really solved must be tested in practice. New practice will lead to the discovery of new contradictions and the appearance of new problems. This again calls for further discovery [of new contradictions] and further struggle. Only in this way can we effectively overcome subjectivism and metaphysics and gradually establish a revolutionary and scientific proletarian world outlook. (By our own correspondent)

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AGRICULTURE

Cadres and Masses of Shantung Learn from Tachai in the Tachai Spirit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 9, 1970)

(Our dispatch) Directed by great leader Chairman Mao's call "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture has developed quickly and vigorously in Shantung province since the beginning of this year and the rural outlook also has gone through a profound change. "Learn from Tachai in the Tachai spirit" has become the slogan of united action among the vast majority of the cadres and the masses. They have taken solid action to bring forth fruits of an overall bumper harvest in agriculture.

This year, the total output of grain and cotton in the whole province has equaled the past record. In the three areas of Liaoch'eng, Techou and Huimin where agricultural production long remained in a backward stage, large quantities of cotton have been provided to the state and initial success has been made in the self-sufficiency of grain. A large number of advanced units in the pattern of Tachai have emerged in various parts of the province, some hsien (municipalities), communes and production teams have had grain yields reaching or surpassing the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," and more than 200 production brigades have surpassed the target of 1,000 catties per mow. Apart from this, some hsien (municipalities) have yielded 80 catties or more of ginned cotton per mow and the Ch'angwei area has made a leap forward to rank among areas yielding 100 catties or more of ginned cotton per mow.

Recently, Shantung provincial revolutionary committee called a rural work meeting. At the meeting, the participants further studied great leader Chairman Mao's directive "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and implemented the various fighting tasks put forward by the Party's "9th congress" and the 2nd plenary session of the 9th central committee of the Party. They summed up the experience in launching the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, warmly discussed the questions of what to learn from Tachai, how to learn from Tachai and how to popularize Tachai's experience, and went further to solve the ideological problems of the leading cadres at various levels and their problems of thinking, of the line and of the vigor in work. A new upsurge of the mass movement of learning from Tachai developed on an unprecedented scale, in an earth-shaking manner and in a down-to-earth manner in the whole province.

An outstanding characteristic of this movement was: Leading cadres at various levels take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and in giving prominence to proletarian politics and grasp the fundamental of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man. The cadres and the masses further raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and of learning from Tachai. Many cadres realized that: "If we don't grasp the link of class struggle while learning from Tachai, we shall deviate all the more from the right direction as we go on learning." "Only when people are educated and remolded by Mao Tse-tung's

thought will they be able to really learn from Tachai." While leading the movement of learning from Tachai, the former Tsinan administrative district committee did not give prominence to proletarian politics but only grasped productive techniques and methods of management. As a result, the "road" was wrong and the "line" deviated from. Although some advanced units in the pattern of Tachai emerged in this district, it was still difficult to disseminate the experience of Tachai and to propel production. Recently, the responsible persons of the administrative district revolutionary committee integrated themselves with the cadres of the whole district and led them to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, to sum up experience and draw lessons and to clearly distinguish the two lines, thereby urging the cadres at various levels of the administrative district to step up mass activities of line education by uncovering contradictions, finding shortcomings, tracing the causes and drawing up measures. This gave a great impetus to the development of the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. More than 700,000 laborers have now gone to the first line of the construction of farmland irrigation.

This movement has been launched on a large scale and with prompt action and the masses have been aroused extensively and in depth. The advanced units compare themselves with Tachai, find their shortcomings and continue to advance; those lagging behind establish the noble will to go quickly into action to catch up with the advanced. In Ch'ihsia hsien there is an advanced unit known in the province for learning from Tachai whose grain output has surpassed the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" for three years in succession. Before autumn this year, the hsien revolutionary committee led the broad masses to adopt the viewpoint of "one divides into two" in analyzing the situation of the whole hsien, in comparing the present condition with the past and finding out the existing shortcomings, and criticizing the idea that "as Ch'ihsia lies in a mountain area with sterile soil, surpassing the target laid down in the 'National Program for Agricultural Development' is not a simple thing, and we have now done all we could." This further aroused their revolutionary vigor. The whole hsien fulfilled its plan of autumn planting ten days ahead of schedule and, meanwhile, built and prepared 35,000 mow of "fields of the Tachai type," pushing more than 100 backward brigades to catch up with and rank among the advanced. In Huimin area, more than 1,000 cadres were filled with the heroism that "we definitely can accomplish what Tachai can do." They got together with the cadres and the masses of the communes and production teams to fight against nature. They were resolved to struggle for changing the backwardness in agriculture in this area.

In Shantung province, the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture develops in the violent struggle between the two lines. Political power is a fundamental problem in revolution. The key problem of the struggle is what flag the leading groups of various levels should hoist, what road they should take and what line they should carry out. Historical experience shows this is true; practical struggle also shows this is true.

In the past, due to the interference and sabotage by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, many

areas and many units did not have a grasp of the experience of Tachai. Some units, such as Lichiachai, Ch'enchiachuang, Hsiatingchia, Yangliuhsueh, Hsiachiats'un, Niehchia and Liyachuang, became advanced units of the Tachai type because they had a good Party branch which resisted the revisionist line and perseveringly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, power was captured from the capitalist roaders and revolutionary committees were established. But, there still existed the problem of what line to be carried out. If we carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we would have everything, otherwise we would be defeated and fail.

The change in the situation of agricultural production in Yut'ai hsien gave a striking example. In the initial period of the great cultural revolution, the broad masses were high in fighting spirit and tightly grasped class struggle. The mass movement of learning from Tachai developed briskly, the natural aspects went through a tremendous change, and the grain output increased by a big margin. Later, with the hsien revolutionary committee slackening its grasp of the key link of class struggle for some time, the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture was undermined and the grain output dropped. This year, the hsien revolutionary committee strengthened ideological revolutionization and organizational revolutionization and carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture again developed and agricultural production again made a big leap forward. The masses said: "The experience of Tachai has one thousand and one good things; we cannot learn this experience well without good leadership."

Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee summed up the experience by positive and negative examples, constantly grasped the key problem of leadership over the movement, quickened revolutionization of the leading groups at various levels, heightened the consciousness of the leading groups at various levels in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and pushed the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture toward developing in the correct direction.

In the past year, the cadres at various levels conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and consciously remolded their world outlook. They realized that "one who fears one thing or another dares not learn Tachai's experience; one who shuns difficulty cannot learn it; one who fosters Rightist conservative ideas does not want to learn it; one who cherishes arrogance and complacency is unwilling to learn it; only he who is devoted to the public can learn it." Many comrades saw that agriculture in the local areas and the local units had long remained below the standard and deeply felt that they had failed to live up to the expectations of Chairman Mao and the people. Since the turn of spring this year, mass study and mass criticism based on the subject "how to make a greater contribution to humanity" has been unfolded in the whole province, so that Chairman Mao's great teaching "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" is deeply imprinted in the minds of the people and becomes a powerful force propelling the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Chimo hsien long lagged behind and remained to be "No. 17" among the 17 hsien (municipalities) in Yent'ai area. Carrying the "old load," some leading cadres of this hsien bent their heads and plodded on. They did not have the idea of continuing the revolution and yet they suppressed the revolutionary enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people. This year, they studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, took the lead in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and grasping class struggle, threw away the "load" and led the cadres at various levels and the broad masses to join forces in fighting a battle in water conservancy. All the water conservancy projects operated efficiently, irrigating more than 400,000 mow of land, which was double the area of irrigated land cultivated in this hsien in the past two decades. They said: "The sky above Chimo remains the same, the land in Chimo remains the same and the people of Chimo remain the same. Once the people have the idea of continuing the revolution, they can change the sky and the land and develop production enormously."

Is Tachai brigade only a typical case, or does it show the orientation and the road? In learning from Tachai, should we learn its essence or its appearance? This is the core of the struggle between the two lines in the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Without solving this problem, our learning from Tachai will be an empty word and may even go wrong.

Shihchiachuang brigade and Linchia brigade of Lingho commune, Anch'iu hsien, were in similar conditions, but they did not look the same because they took different roads.

Shihchiachuang brigade perseveringly took the road of Tachai, so the people changed, the land changed and the grain output also changed. During the great cultural revolution the people vigorously had a test of strength three times with the handful of class enemies and won their struggle. Their grain output increased to 1,000 catties per mow as against 400 catties in 1964.

Linchia brigade did not learn from Tachai, so it failed to stand tests in the storm of class struggle and its grain output remained to be 400 catties per mow. Its cadres said: "Our brigade and Shihchiachuang brigade are on the same mountain and are neighbors. Because we take a road different from theirs, our grain output is half of theirs."

After a year's practice of struggle, various localities of the province realized that: "Learning from Tachai means taking the socialist road. We shall go wrong if we do not learn from Tachai." "By muscular effort we can only lift a heavy weight. With Mao Tse-tung's thought we can overturn heaven and earth."

Should we rely on our own efforts, fight arduously and work strenuously and ingeniously to create a socialist enterprise, or should we be indifferent to everything, keep to our calling passively, and be lazy bones and cowards? This is an important aspect of the struggle between the two lines in the course of studying and popularizing the experience of Tachai.

Yenchuang brigade in P'ingyuan hsien lay in a valley where the soil was alkaline. In 1965, the output of grain was 109 catties and that of ginned

cotton 29 catties per mow. Later, after learning Tachai's revolutionary spirit and by dint of their "red hearts and strong hands," the masses removed the raised paths of alkaline soil in the fields and built a water pumping station, thereby realizing irrigation of the farmland. This year's output of grain quickly increased to 550 catties per mow and that of ginned cotton 141 catties. The yields of grain and cotton increased 4 times in five years' time.

In Huanghoya commune in this hsien, the land conditions were much better than those in Yehchuang brigade. This commune was a "selected spot" of the former administrative district committee before the great cultural revolution. It wholly relied on State aid in building water conservancy projects, in materializing electrification, in opening furrowed fields, obtaining seeds of fine strains, did not work self-reliantly and did not revolutionize the people's thinking. As a result, production remained in a backward stage. The poor and lower-middle peasants said critically: "If we bear the correct line in our minds, we can water the land by means of electric power; if we follow a wrong line, the backwardness cannot change."

The revolutionary committee of Techou administrative district grasped these two typical cases, conducted education of the line throughout the administrative district, and criticized the lazy men's cowardly idea that "it is justifiable to lag behind" and "low yield is excusable." This greatly boosted the noble ambitions of the cadres and the masses. Now, "the cadres are determined and the masses have confidence; they persevere in fighting against Nature and they won't stop until the rural aspects have changed." The overwhelming majority of the members of the leading groups at and above the hsien level in this administrative district went deep into the backward units, orientated themselves to the grassroots level and carried out practical and elaborate work. They were determined to hold high the red banner while learning from Tachai, to go quickly into action and catch up with Hsiyang, and to perseveringly fight a battle of emancipation in agriculture.

At present, an excellent situation prevails all over the countryside in Shantung province, and everywhere is a revolutionary scene of surging enthusiasm. In the whole province, more than 10 million people have participated in the capital construction of farmland irrigation, and the water conservancy projects are being built at a much higher speed than in the past. Close to 7,000 cadres, including the principal members of the leading groups at the provincial, administrative district and hsien levels, have gone deep into the first line of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. They are resolved to "act as a fist of iron in class struggle, a tough bone in the struggle for production and a locomotive in learning from Tachai," and to get together with the broad masses to struggle for quickly changing the appearance of the countryside in Shantung province.

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A Vigorous and Excellent Situation in the Movement of Learning from Tachai Emerged in Shansi Province Through the Use of Mao Tse-tung's Thought to Educate the People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 8, 1970)

(According to NCNA, Taiyuan, Dec. 7) Using class struggle and the struggle between the two lines as the guideline, revolutionary committees at various levels in Shansi province grasped tightly the fundamental principle of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people and energetically grasped the ideological revolutionization of the leadership groups. This pushed forward the development of the movement of learning from Tachai throughout the province and brought about a vigorous and excellent situation in which the backward try to catch up with the advanced and the advanced try to become more advanced.

This year, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, commune members, and revolutionary cadres followed Tachai's example, developed the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," overcame droughts, hailstorms, frosts and other natural disasters, achieved a good harvest in agricultural production and a total output in excess of the highest record in history.

During the last year Hsiyang hsien was the only hsien which attained the target of an average per mow output of grain stipulated in the "National Program for Agricultural Production." But this year, in addition to Hsiyang hsien's crossing the "Yellow River," more than 10 hsien, municipalities and ch'u, equivalent to hsien, achieved or exceeded the target of an average per mow output of grain stipulated in the "Program." They included: P'ingshun, Yangch'üan, Ch'i hsien, T'aiku, Fenyang, P'ingting, Kaop'ing, Chinch'eng, Ch'angchih, Ch'angchih Municipality, the ch'u of the southern suburbs of T'aiyuan, and Chiehhsiu.

Tachai production brigade, Hsikou production brigade and other celebrated advanced units exceeded the mark of an average of one thousand catties per mow in grain production, thus contributing more and more to the state. In the past many areas in northwestern Shansi, Yenpei mountain region and Lüliang mountain region relied partly on the state for the supply of grain for long periods of time. But this year they attained self-sufficiency in grain supply. Many communes and production brigades even had a surplus and sold it to the state for the first time.

With the question of "The whole country learns from Tachai but Tachai is in Shansi; so what shall we do?" in mind the Shansi Provincial Revolutionary Committee organized all its members this year to visit Tachai so as to learn from it. They summed up the experience concerning the way Hsiyang had built itself up as a Tachai hsien and what they should learn from Tachai. They also formulated the "Resolution on the Further Development of the Mass Movement of Learning from Tachai in Agriculture."

Later the provincial revolutionary committee again organized the principal members of the leadership groups at the local and hsien levels to come to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in Tachai in which they compared themselves with Tachai Production Brigade and Hsiyang hsien's experience in coordination with the situation of the movements of learning from Tachai in various areas, conscientiously studied Jen-min Jih-pao's editorial "Learn from Tachai in agriculture," conducted examinations and comparisons, found their shortcomings and clarified the direction for advance. They realized profoundly: Of all the ways in which we lag behind Tachai and Hsiyang hsien, the most important is that our ideological revolutionization is not as strict as theirs. Everybody thought: We shall be able to have a real grasp of Tachai's revolutionary spirit and Hsiyang hsien's experience and develop our agricultural production with greater, faster, better and more economical results as long as we grasp the fundamental principle of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people, grasp the guideline of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and grasp the key of the revolutionization of the leadership groups--revolutionization of the leadership groups at the hsien level in particular.

In accordance with this principle, leadership groups of many hsien and municipalities successively conducted several open-door rectifications this year and further elevated the degree of revolutionization. In the open-door rectifications they gave a free hand to the masses and used the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as the weapon to help the leadership groups to repudiate conservative ideas of satisfaction with the status quo and establish the proletarian spirit of making revolution thoroughly. They destroyed in a big way the lazy and cowardly world outlook of "we can't do this and we can't do that" and established the heroic ambition to change nature. They also destroyed in a big way the idea of "a good old man," seeking stability, fearing disorder, and fearing risks and established the style of daring to struggle and daring to win victory.

The P'ingshun Hsien Revolutionary Committee conducted an open-door rectification centering around the question "Hsiyang has already gone forward but why is the pace of P'ingshun so slow?" The revolutionary masses spoke up incisively: Hsikou Production Brigade succeeded in growing crops from cracks of rocks and its average per mow output of grain "crossed the Yangtze". Kunuanp'u production brigade located in a frigid area 2,000 meters above sea level crossed the "Yellow River" with an average per mow output of grain in 1969. Why is it that the hsien as a whole fails to go forward?

Incisive criticism of the masses touched the thinking of the leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee. They energetically struggled against the feeling of satisfaction with the status quo. Twelve of the standing committee members immediately penetrated deep into the communes and production brigades to stay in selected spots and conduct investigation and studies, summed up and popularized advanced experience in learning from Tachai, and used their own revolutionization to motivate the ideological revolutionization of basic level cadres and masses of commune members. In this way they promoted the development of production. This year in all the production brigades where the 12 members of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary stayed in selected spots the average per mow output of grain crossed the "Yellow River" and the average per mow output of grain throughout the hsien reached the target stipulated in the "National Program for Agricultural Production."

Past experience in various localities in Shansi showed us that a violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines existed in the movement of learning from Tachai. Consequently in the course of the development of the movement of learning from Tachai in various localities this year, the leading cadres penetrated deep into the basic level, grasped tightly the guideline of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, combined actual class struggle with Party consolidation and Party building, strengthened the revolutionization of the leadership groups, mobilized the masses to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation deep-goingly and persistently, and further eliminated the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line so as to insure that the movement of learning from Tachai would advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the past some communes and production brigades in the suburbs of Yangch'uan Municipality along the Shihchiachuang-Taiyuan Railway and in P'ingting hsien near Hsiyang emphasized subsidiary production and neglected agricultural production and had serious capitalist tendencies. As a result, agricultural development was slow for many years and they failed to achieve self-sufficiency in grain supply. Through revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, revolutionary committees of these two municipality and hsien conducted education among the broad masses of commune members and cadres this year in the struggle between the two lines, resolutely implemented the guideline of "considering grain as the mainstay and effecting overall development," and led the masses in water conservancy construction for farmland. This rapidly developed agricultural production and helped the municipality and hsien to achieve the target of an average per mow output of grain stipulated in the "Program."

To rely on our own strength or to rely on nature and the state to develop socialist agricultural production is a question of struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies. Many of the hsien in northwestern Shansi and Luliang mountain region are old revolutionary bases. Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the people there developed a glorious tradition of self-reliance and arduous struggle. During the movement of learning from Tachai, leadership groups at various levels in these hsien mobilized the masses to repudiate energetically counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff spread and pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents, such as the "doctrine of backward areas," the "doctrine of the masses being backward" and "material incentives," eliminate the remnant poison of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, develop revolutionary traditions, practice self-reliance and arduous struggle in order to fight the battle of agricultural emancipation well and strive for still greater glories.

In the past Kuochiachuang production brigade in Paote hsien had to depend on the supply of grain from the state every year. But during the movement of learning from Tachai, this production brigade conscientiously developed its revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. As a result its revolutionary enthusiasm was greatly heightened. After a year of hard-fought battles last year the total output of grain was increased abruptly from 100,000 catties in 1968 to 350,000 catties and 100,000 catties of surplus grain were sol to the state. The hsien revolutionary committee promptly summed up and

popularized the experience of this production brigade in learning from Tachai, which greatly educated the basic level cadres and commune members throughout the hsien.

This year the 331 production brigades throughout the hsien undertook capital construction in farmland in a big way and modified according to local conditions the farming system in which crops were grown over an extensive area but the harvest was poor. In a year's time self-sufficiency even with a surplus in grain supply was attained throughout the hsien which sold its surplus grain to the state for the first time in more than ten years.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution the province tried mechanization and electrification in T'aiku hsien which is located in the central basin of Shansi. In the province at that time it was thought that agricultural production could be increased by such methods as the appropriation of large amounts of funds. But in reality the more the province worked this way the more the hsien developed an idea of dependence. The people's spirit did not change and the speed of development of production remained very slow. The masses said: In the past we grasped mechanization but lost revolutionization and learning from Tachai became an empty talk. This year in the course of comparing themselves with the experience of Hsiyang hsien and finding the difference, leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee studied anew Chairman Mao's great teaching "Political work is the life line of all economic work" and elevated the understanding. All principal leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee penetrated deep into the basic level, energetically grasped revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, persevered in developing education in the struggle between the two lines, used revolutionization to give momentum to production and construction and promoted the development of production. As a result the target of an average per mow output of grain stipulated in the "Program" was achieved and a bumper harvest of cotton was scored. The hsien thus made relatively great contributions to the state.

In the course of penetratingly implementing the spirit of the communique of the Second Plenary Session of the Ninth CCP Central Committee, revolutionary committees at various levels in Shansi province further strengthened their leadership in the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. At present the call of "Learning from Tachai in agriculture" issued by great leader Chairman Mao penetrated even deeper into the people's hearts. The slogan "Learn from Tachai in raising the banner and grasping the guideline; learn from Hsiyang in its way of catching up rapidly" has been turned into a determination and self-conscious action by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres throughout the rural areas in the province. Over 18 million mow of arable land in the province has been plowed more than one foot deep. Calculated according to the population of farmers, each of them plowed an average of one mow. The scale of deep plowing was greater and the quality was higher than any of the previous years. On the basis of summing up this year's experience in agricultural production, various localities in the province are at present stirring up a new upsurge in the mass movement of manure accumulation and water conservancy construction for the farmland to create more favorable conditions for the agricultural bumper harvest next year.

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SAVING PETROLEUM

Great Achievement in Practice-Economy in China's Petroleum Industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 11, 1970)

Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic policy, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and boosted by the favorable situation in increase-production and practice-economy, an activity in practice-economy in petroleum for the cause of the revolution has vigorously developed with extremely good results on various fronts and in various districts throughout the country. Since the beginning of this year, the consumption of fuel by motor vehicles, engines and machinery has shown a marked decline. In such provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as Peking, Hopei, Honan, Hunan, Kwangtung, Anhwei, Kiangsu, Shanghai, Kansu, and Ninghsia, the consumption of fuel has already fallen to the lowest level in local history. According to incomplete statistics from twenty-four provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for the period from January to September, a total of 240,000 tons of petroleum was saved and more than 30,000 tons of lubricating oil re-cycled to be used again for the powerful support of socialist revolution and construction.

The energetic study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, particularly the conscious application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, has helped to solve the various contradictions arising from the economical use of fuel. The broad masses of workers everywhere are using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking to observe, analyze and solve contradictions and to seek laws, sum up experience and solve correctly the relationship between grasping a person's head and a vehicle's engine. They realize that there are people who do not economize on fuel, but there is no vehicle that cannot economize on fuel, and only by demonstrating man's subjective activity can new achievements be obtained from the work of economizing in the use of fuel. They persisted in studying the overall picture, and started from where it would be easiest to grasp and tried as much as possible to tap the potential in the economical use of fuel, and push forward the ever-deepening development of the mass movement for practicing economy in petroleum.

Han Yung-hung, a driver of the "Mienyang 38th company" attached to the Szechwan Motor Transportation Company, by using Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking as a guide, has correctly handled the dialectical relationships between man and car, fast and slow driving, economical use of fuel and safety in driving, and persistently carried out safe gliding, medium-speed driving and maximum loading. That is why, no matter whether he is driving a new car or an "antique," no matter whether he is driving on level ground or over mountainous terrain, he fulfilled his transportation assignments every year and succeeded in economizing in the use of fuel every month. This year, he has again achieved the advanced level of using only 13.3 liters of fuel for a hundred kilometers on a "Hsieh-fang" truck, which is more than fifty percent below the standard prescribed by the State.

Before the proletarian cultural revolution the passenger service station of the Kanchou District Communications and Postal Bureau, Kiangsi Province, was an advanced unit in the economical use of fuel. During the great proletarian cultural revolution workers of the station further made use of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking and mobilized the masses of the whole station to use the "one dividing into two concept" to sum up work, analyze problems encountered in the economical use of fuel, and raise the work on the economical use of fuel to a new level. A new situation has appeared in which economy is practiced in the use of fuel month by month, car by car and person by person and which has turned the station into an advanced unit in the economical use of fuel in the whole province and the whole country.

Using revolutionary mass criticism to open the way, firmly grasping the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, and regularly ridding themselves of the remnant poison of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i counter-revolutionary revisionist line, is another sailent feature of the activities in developing the economical use of fuel on various fronts throughout the country. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents did everything within their power to put forward "cash award in command," "material incentives," and other counter-revolutionary revisionist black merchandise. They disseminated "justifiable waste," "practice-economy has reached its limit" and "potentials have been exhausted" and other erroneous views, seriously interfered with and sabotaged the implementation of Chairman Mao's directive of "practicing strict frugality and opposing waste." The broad masses of people, while unfolding activities in the economical use of fuel, have used the ever victorious thought of Mao Tse-tung as their weapon, strongly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, heightened their awareness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and raised enthusiasm in economizing on petroleum for the cause of the revolution.

Revolutionary committees at various levels in the Chanchiang District of Kwangtung Province have fully mobilized the masses to:

1. Criticize the "cash award in command," "material incentives," "first place to technique" and other counter-revolutionary lines of black merchandise.

2. Criticize the bourgeois idea of "justifiable waste."

3. Criticize the conservative ideas of "potentials have been exhausted" and "practice-economy has reached its limit."

4. Criticize the "economizing has nothing to do with me" principle of freedom, and actively arouse the fevor of the masses regarding the economical use of fuel.

Practice-economy has been carried out by every company and economical use of fuel by ninety-one percent of the cars of all fifteen motor companies in the district's highway transportation system. The consumption of fuel by goods vehicles has already reached the lowest level in history.

In Shanghai, while developing the economical use of fuel movement, they have persisted in revolutionary mass criticism from the beginning to the end. The broad masses of people grasping the new trend of the struggle have carried out the timely launching of revolutionary mass criticism, discovered living ideas in the course of economizing on fuel and developed revolutionary mass criticism with specific targets in mind. In coordination with implementing Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" they have regularly unfolded revolutionary mass criticism so that the work of economizing on fuel in Shanghai municipality may continue to progress. Under the favorable situation in which the consumption of fuel in the city has already been reduced to the lowest level historically, a number of units and individuals with an even lower level of fuel consumption have also emerged this year, and the re-cycling of used lubricating oil has reached more than twenty percent.

In the process of developing the economical use of fuel everywhere, it is necessary to carry out the mass movement in a big way and to fully mobilize the activism of the masses. Facts have proved that there are latent potentials for economizing on fuel. The broad masses of people are most familiar with the conditions of their own units, are most conversant with the methods of saving fuel, and have the most extensive means of doing so. In many districts and units, once the masses are mobilized, a new vista will appear with everybody showing concern about and taking part in practicing economy in the use of fuel.

The Tachiao refueling station in Kwangtung Province, in line with Chairman Mao's teaching "the mass movement is necessary in all work," has stepped out of the refueling station and gone deep into the consumer units to carry out the re-cycling of lubricating oil. In a year and more, this district has re-cycled more than 100 tons of used lubricants out of the more than 200 tons of used fuel recovered and has basically succeeded in re-cycling all used lubricating oil in the whole Swatow district, thereby saving a large amount of fuel for the State.

The flourishing development of technical reform has powerfully promoted a further reduction in the level of fuel consumption. The broad masses of people, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "we must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in the not too long a historical period," have strongly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "slavish compradore philosophy," "the mentality of trailing behind at a snail's pace," "let specialists run everything" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist black goods, done away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated the mind. In the direction of using fuel economically they have created many practical, and effective technical innovations. The Technical Bureau of the Fuyang District, Anhwei Province, after repeated experiments by the three-in-one scientific research team of workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres, has produced a new "sparking source" of cylinder ignition. This new technical innovation not only economized on fuel, but also increased the power of the motor and improved the starting property of the engine.

Comrade Chang Chi-ch'en, a vanguard in the economical use of fuel in the PLA, by persistently placing Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of the operation of vehicles, and guiding the economical use of fuel, has invented a "fuel economizing unit" which results in full vaporization of petroleum to make combustion more complete and in saving more than twenty percent of fuel. At present the process is being popularized throughout the country.

The broad masses of workers in the machine plant of the Shihchia-chuang coal mine have smashed the traditional old technique of using fuel for quenching, and have successfully employed the new technique of using "emulsified liquid" in place of lubricating oil for quenching with a saving of more than 10 tons of lubricating oil a year for the State.

Revolutionary committees at various levels are strengthening their leadership over the work of economizing in the use of petroleum and fuel, which is one of the main reasons for the great achievements in the economical use of petroleum and fuel this year. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and "carry out the task of struggle-transformation conscientiously," leading bodies at various levels are firmly grasping the work of fostering, summing up and propagating typical cases and experiences in the economical use of fuel. Many units and districts have also set up and perfected rational system of rules and regulations governing the effective promotion and consolidation of overall development and achievements in the work of economizing on fuel.

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China Makes Big Achievements in Economizing on Petroleum

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1970)

a vigorous nation-wide mass movement to economize on petroleum is showing good results under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." the movement was stimulated by the fine achievements throughout china in increasing production and practising economy.

china became self-sufficient in petroleum products in the 1960's. the country's oilfields greatly increased the output of crude oil this year after years of high output. output of such major products as gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricants, fuel oil, paraffin and pitch surpassed the previous peak. the revolutionary people in all types of work, on their part, strive to save petroleum in line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "this principle of economy is one of the basic principles of socialist economics."

studying and applying chairman mao's philosophic thinking in a living way, they launched a technical innovations movement and economized on petroleum in various ways to support the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

vehicles and machines used much less gasoline and oil this year. figures for 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions from january to september this year show savings of 240,000 tons of petroleum and re-cycling of more than 30,000 tons of used lubricants.

the workers in all parts of china applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in observing, analyzing and resolving contradictions, trying to grasp natural laws and summing up experience. they brought into play their subjective activity so as to save more petroleum.

guided by chairman mao's philosophic thinking, truck driver han yung-hung of the mienyang 38th team of the szechwan provincial motor transport company has correctly handled the dialectical relations between man and truck, between fast and slow driving and between economizing on gasoline and safety in driving. he fulfilled his transport tasks well and saved gasoline whether he was driving a new truck or an old one across plains or mountains. he ran a chinese-made "liberation" truck on 13.3 litres of gasoline per 100 kilometres this year. this advanced level is more than 50 per cent below the state norm.

in the movement to economize on petroleum, people used invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "putting bonuses in command" and "material incentives" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents and the erroneous ideas that "waste is inevitable" and "economizing has reached its limit." they heightened their enthusiasm for practising economy in the interest of the revolution.

shanghai is persevering in making revolutionary mass criticism to carry the movement forward. the city's consumption of petroleum was lower than at any time. units and individuals set records in low consumption this year. the city's rate of re-cycling used lubricants reached more than 20 per cent.

following chairman mao's teaching "we must break away from convention and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful modern socialist state in not too long a historical period", the people are making many effective technical innovations.

after repeated experiments, a scientific research group comprising workers technicians and revolutionary cadres of the fuyang regional science and technology bureau in anhwei province introduced a new method to spark cylinders which saves petroleum, increases the efficiency of the starter and improves the starting performance of motor vehicles.

chang chi-chen, an outstanding petroleum saver in the chinese people's liberation army, made a device which is being popularized throughout the country. it vaporizes gasoline for more thorough combustion and lowers gasoline consumption by more than 20 per cent.

SUPPORT FOR NORTH VIETNAM

Chinese Armymen And Civilians Most Resolutely Support Statement of Party Central Committee and Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 15, 1970)

armymen and civilians throughout china most warmly support the december 13 statement of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china. they most severely condemn u.s. imperialism for its wanton bombing raids and outcries of war against the democratic republic of viet nam.

they point out: any u.s. imperialist military adventure and war blackmail against the people of viet nam are also provocations against us; the struggle of the vietnamese people is our struggle. the vietnamese people are resolved to fight to the end, and we are determined to support them to the end exclamation

since the statement was made public, meetings have been held in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, attended by communist party members, workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and other revolutionary people. they say: the statement voices the iron will of the 700 million chinese people firmly to support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the armymen and civilians warmly hail the constant great new victories won by the fraternal vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they warmly support the appeal imbued with sublime heroism issued on december 10 by the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. they say: under the leadership of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the d.r.v.n. government, the heroic vietnamese people, in close unity with the heroic laotian and cambodian people, have brought into play the unmeasured power of the people's war, badly battered the u.s. aggressors and inflicted heavy defeat on the u.s. imperialist policies of war and aggression.

they point out: beset with difficulties at home and abroad, u.s. imperialism is unable to win in south viet nam. it puts on the airs of a boxing master to intimidate people by its wanton bombing raids and outcries of war against the d.r.v.n. this does not indicate that it is strong; on the contrary, this merely shows that it is in the throes of its death-bed struggle.

they say: u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon recently clamoured that if u.s. airplanes intruding into north viet nam were fired upon, he would order them to "return the fire" and if the people of north viet nam supported the people in the south, he would order continued bombing of north viet nam. this is shameless war outcry and the gangsters' logic that "aggression is justified."

they declare: this is the height of truculence. the gangsters' line of action of the nixon government can never cow the heroic vietnamese people. if the fiendish u.s. imperialism should dare to embark on a reckless adventure, it can only accelerate its doom.

mao yung-nien, combat hero, first class and now a regimental commander of the p.l.a. peking units, said: the recent u.s. imperialist wanton bombing raids against the d.r.v.n. and the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon's war outcries once again show that the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism will never change.

workers in peking, shanghai and tientsin are of the view that in the world of today, it is not the people who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people. u.s. imperialism bares its fangs and shows its claws in viet nam and other parts of indo-china. this only serves to show that it is nearing its doom.

commanders and fighters of the eighth company belonging to the p.l.a. nanking units which took part in the battle of sangkumryung ridge in korea, said: together with our comrades-in-arms of the korean people's army, we gave u.s. imperialism hard lessons at that time. today if u.s. imperialism is bent on expanding its war of aggression in disregard of the repeated warnings and opposition by the people of the world, it will certainly meet an even more ignominious defeat than it suffered in the battle of sangkumryung ridge.

in warm response to the statement of the party central committee and the government, chinese armymen and civilians pledge to maintain high vigilance, "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war", give full play to the spirit of proletarian internationalism and render all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people and the other peoples of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they declare: china and viet nam are closely related like the lips and the teeth. the people of the two countries are brothers. it is our sacred internationalist duty to support the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the workers of many drilling teams of the heroic tacking oilfield yesterday held meetings indignantly to condemn u.s. imperialism for carrying out new war provocations against the vietnamese people. braving bitter cold and carrying forward the "iron-man" spirit of the late hero wang chin-hsi, the workers of the no. 1203 and no. 1209 teams on that day finished drilling two quality oil wells at high speed with feelings of inveterate hatred for u.s. imperialism.

inspired by the statement, the workers at the no. 2 steel plant of the maanshan iron and steel company worked against time and set a new record in daily output.

with profound feelings of internationalism, the workers and staff of the pinghsiang railway station under the yuyi (friendship) pass vied with each other to load large quantities of materials as a concrete action to support the vietnamese people.

the commune members and cadres of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking declare: our hearts are linked with the hearts of the vietnamese people. their struggle against u.s. imperialism is our struggle. we members of the china-viet nam friendship people's commune are determined to vigorously grasp revolution, promote production and gather in more food and cotton crops so as to make a new contribution to supporting the vietnamese people.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the shaoshan people's commune, who have a glorious revolutionary tradition, express

their determination to deepen the mass movement to learn from tachai and reap a still better harvest next year following on this year's good harvest, in order to support the vietnamese people who have "the firm resolve to fight and win" in defeating the u.s. pirates.

people of various nationalities in kwangsi and yunnan, which are linked with viet nam by mountains and rivers, gathered in meetings, warmly supporting the statement of the party central committee and the government. at a rally in hokou county, the poor and lower-middle peasants, militiamen and p.l.a. commanders and fighters stationed their pledged to follow the great leader chairman mao's teaching "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." they were determined to always unite, fight and win victories together with the fraternal people of viet nam and other countries of indo-china.

LOCAL STEEL INDUSTRY

East China Administrative Region Builds Small Iron and Steel Complex at High Speed

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Dec. 16, 1970)

the yentai administrative region, shantung province, completed a local small iron and steel complex at high speed within two years or more during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the complex consists of mining, ore dressing, conglomerating, sintering, iron smelting and steel making and rolling. this success is achieved under the leadership of the administrative regional revolutionary committee in carrying out chairman mao's great teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and by relying on the working class and the revolutionary masses and using indigenous methods.

the small complex has scored new achievements since the beginning of this year. the mining capacity is 33 per cent above that of last year and the iron smelting capacity has doubled. the utilization rate of the small blast furnace is up to advanced levels. over 95 per cent of the pig iron is up to standard and coke consumption has been greatly reduced. a mass technical innovations movement was started and many achievements were made. these include an oxygen generator for top-blown steel and such new technical processes as continuous casting. steel for making farm machinery is turned out, as well as certain new types of steel. all this has been an impetus to industrial and agricultural production in this administrative region.

figures to hand show that 60 per cent of the iron produced by the small complex is used in making farm machinery for this region. with the addition of some steel supplied by the state, it made 45,000 machines in recent years, including diesel engines, tractors, pumps, motors, harvesters, threshers, crushers and flour mills. as the region was able to provide itself with an increasing quantity of iron and steel, the capacity of the engines of every production brigade in the region in 1970 averaged 2.7 times that in 1966. it can produce most of the iron and steel needed in making the equipment for building big water conservancy projects.

the yentai administrative region did not produce a single pound of iron in the past and local industry developed very slowly. small industry is now expanding vigorously. there are twice as many enterprises this year as in 1966. the whole administrative region had only six small cement plants before the great proletarian cultural revolution, as against sixteen now. big progress has also been made in the chemical fertilizer, machine building and other industries.

there was an acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the building and growth of the small iron and steel complex.

illuminated by the brilliance of the party's general line for building socialism, the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants launched a mass movement in 1958 to develop the iron and steel industry in line with chairman mao's great teaching. in a short time, they had excavated ore and produced iron and steel and rolled steel.

but in an attempt to restore capitalism, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents opposed the general line and sabotaged the mass movement to develop the iron and steel industry. they viciously attacked this mass movement, saying it was "a waste of manpower and wealth" and "more loss than gain", and applied the brakes, alleging "we must fall back as far as necessary in industry" so as to sabotage and block chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the great proletarian cultural revolution completely smashed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and gave an impetus to industry and agriculture. the masses became more eager to develop the iron and steel industry. the yentai administrative regional revolutionary committee, which was founded in february 1967, led the revolutionary masses in studying chairman mao's great teaching: "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier". they angrily denounced the heinous crimes of liu shao-chi and his agents in undermining the iron and steel industry. a decision was made to rebuild the small complex. in may the first small blast furnace went up, and the steel plant was completed the following year. the mine, the ore-dressing plant and the rolling mill were completed in 1969. the iron and steel produced were made into large numbers of agricultural machines. when the poor and lower-middle peasants received them, they cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

in running the small complex, the revolutionary committee conscientiously carries out the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company" approved by chairman mao, carries out the mass movement to learn from the taching oilfield in a deep-going way and applies chairman mao's philosophic thinking in everything, daring to do and invent and displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. all of this shows that the prospects of the small complex are encouraging. their experiences are:

one. they followed chairman mao's great teaching "develop the mining industry" by setting up the mine to provide the iron and steel industry with a reliable material base and avoid "cooking without rice". they recalled that liu shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical departments had pursued the reactionary policy of undertaking the metallurgical industry without paying attention to mining. this made some iron and steel plants passive since they depended on ore supplied by other places, and this situation

had to be changed. in building the mine they adhered strictly to the principles "mining goes with tunnelling and precedence must be given to tunnelling" and "produce while designing, renovating and raising the level". in so doing, they have mechanized most of the mining. to raise the blast furnace utilization rate and reduce fuel consumption, they quickly set up the ore-dressing plant and turned the poor mine into a valuable one. after repeated experiments, they introduced indigenous conglomerating and sintering methods, so as to feed the blast furnace with "fine stuff".

two. technical innovations were made on a mass scale and indigenous methods advanced to modern ones so that the small complex was steadily consolidated and expanded. more than 40 technical innovations have been made in the past few years. the workers themselves made or repaired 199 of the 240 major pieces of equipment. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", the revolutionary committee this year organized socialist coordination, concentrating the workers' efforts on solving problems one by one. after four months of hard work, they succeeded in making the oxygen generator and were able to produce steel by the oxygen top-blown method.

at the same time, they made multi-purpose use of material, turning out a number of by-products. they set up the iron smelting plant near the existing cement plant so that the blast furnace slag could be used for making cement. this saves 60,000 yuan in transportation fees for the cement plant annually. the coke dust left over by the iron smelting plant is used as fuel by the cement plant to replace fine quality coal.

three. the essential thing in putting up the small iron and steel complex is the ideological revolutionization of people. chairman mao teaches: "politics is the commander, the soul in everything" and "political work is the life-blood of all economic work". throughout the course of building the small complex, the revolutionary committee consistently gave first place to ideological revolutionization of the people, carried out the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought in a deep-going way and persisted in using mao tsetung thought to educate the people. small-scale rectification movements constantly strengthened the ideological revolutionization of the leading group and raised its consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. as the masses firmly grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the economic field, their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines rose. all this helped foster the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle among the workers, and production constantly went up. a thriving, revolutionary atmosphere now prevails throughout the complex.

the small iron and steel complex is a result of implementing the general line for building socialism and the principle of walking on two legs, formulated by chairman mao. the success shows that with big, modern iron and steel enterprises as the backbone, efforts should be made to set up large numbers of local medium and small iron and steel plants. this is the correct orientation for china in rapidly developing the iron and steel industry.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CHILE

Leader of Chile-China Cultural Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1970)

antonio tavolari, head of the chile-china cultural association delegation, president of the chile-china cultural association of valparaiso, member of the central committee of the chilean socialist party and member of the chilean chamber of deputies, and his wife left peking for home by air this morning after a friendly visit to china.

present at the airport to see them off were ni chih-fu, leader of the chinese workers' delegation just back from chile; lo kuei-po, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other organizations concerned including wang kuo-chuan, liu hsi-wen and wang hsiao-yi.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japan-China Fishery Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1970)

a delegation of the japan-china fishery association led by okuda shigeichi arrived here by air this afternoon at the invitation of the fishery association of china.

among those present at the airport to welcome the delegation were pao kuang-tsung, vice-president of the host organization, and wang hsiao-yun, representative of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1970)

the government delegation

of the republic of mali led by captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in peking this morning by special plane for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the members of the delegation are: robert tiebile n'daw, minister of industrial development and public works; moussa diakite, director general of the department of international cooperation of the ministry of foreign affairs; kader traore, director general of industries of the ministry of industrial development and public works; amadou diatigui diarra, deputy director general of the development bank; sidi coulibaly, technical adviser to the office of the head of government; and bakari diarra, official in charge of the treasury, banking and insurance of the ministry of finance and commerce.

the distinguished malian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by fang yi, minister of the chinese commission for economic relations with foreign countries; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister; leading members of the departments concerned chou hua-min, hsien hsin-ho, yuan hua-ping, ting hsi-lin, chou jung-kuo, wang yueh-hsi, ho ying, chen mu-hua, han hsu and tsui ping; and chinese engineers and technicians who had worked in mali.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and mali and was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the people of the two countries. several thousand revolutionary people of the chinese capital braved severe cold to gather at the airport to welcome the malian government delegation.

minister charles samba sissoko and the other distinguished guests from mali alighted the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs. fang yi, wang hsin-ting, chi peng-fei and others stepped forward to warmly shake hands with them. then the malian guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. people waved the national flags of china and mali and shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and mali exclamation" "we firmly support the malian people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and "we firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america exclamation" young men and girls danced as a token of welcome to the malian guests. minister charles samba sissoko constantly waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

ho kung-kai, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, both of whom had gone to shanghai to welcome the delegation, accompanied the malian guests to peking.

also present at the airport were diplomatic officials

of the malian embassy in peking and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

when the delegation left shanghai by special plane, it was given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin and kao chih-jung and others.

Minister Fang Yi Gives Banquet in Honor of Malian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1970)

fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming the government delegation of the republic of mali led by captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and embassy members attended the banquet.

present were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of other chinese departments concerned li yao-wen, chen yung-kang, chung yu-yi, chang wen-min, pai hsiang-kuo, chou hua-min, cheng yi-shan, hsieh hsin-ho, chen jen-hung, hsieh hua, li kuang-hsun, yuan hua-ping, tsao cheng, ting hsi-lin, chang tzu-liang, chou jung-kuo and tsui ping.

the banquet was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people, which was bedecked with the national flags of china and mali. minister fang yi and minister charles samba sissoko spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and mali.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, minister fang yi in his speech expressed warm welcome to the distinguished malian guests who have come from militant africa.

he warmly praised the malian people who have a glorious tradition of fighting imperialism and colonialism, for their efforts to eliminate the colonial forces, safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and build their country since independence. he praised the malian government for having in international affairs persevered in opposing imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the afro-asian people's just struggle for national liberation.

he said: "the head of state of mali his excellency moussa traore has strongly condemned imperialism for its armed aggression against guinea and supported the sacred struggle of the guinean government and people in defence of state sovereignty. this anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist just stand of the malian government has won the praise of the afro-asian peoples."

fang yi added: "at present, the tide of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys is daily mounting. the people of the three countries of viet nam, cambodia and laos have won continuous new victories in their

war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the heroic vietnamese people have severely punished the u.s. air pirates who invaded north viet nam, and strongly condemned the u.s. imperialist wild scheme to expand the war, expressing once again their iron will -- the firm resolve to fight and win. the struggle of the peoples of korea, japan and other asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is developing vigorously. the tide of the struggle of the latin american countries and people against u.s. control, interference and plunder is surging forward furiously. in the united states, the big strike staged by hundreds of thousands of railway workers has dealt a powerful blow at the nixon government and the u.s. monopoly capital, demonstrating the mighty strength of the american working class.

"in africa, an excellent situation of unity against imperialism has appeared, and a new upsurge is rising in the fight against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. recently, in wantonly launching armed aggression against guinea, the portuguese colonialists, flunkeys of u.s. imperialism, have received head-on blows from the heroic guinean people and met with ignominious defeat. this act of aggression has aroused the strong indignation of the peoples of africa. in the short space of several days, more than 30 african countries condemned the imperialist crimes of aggression and one after another expressed support and solidarity to the just struggle of the guinean people. a few days ago, the emergency meeting of the ministerial council of the organization of african unity which was held in lagos, the capital of nigeria, unanimously and severely condemned imperialism for its barbarous aggression against guinea by employing the portuguese mercenary troops, pointed out that this aggression constituted a serious infringement on the sovereignty and territorial integrity not only of guinea, but also of all the african states, and strongly demanded a ban on enlisting and using mercenary troops to commit aggression against independent african states. such revolutionary spirit of unity against imperialism as shown by the african people has sharply deflated the arrogance of imperialism and greatly enhanced the fighting will of the revolutionary people of the world."

fang yi said: "the chinese people's great leader chairman mao has pointed out: 'all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles.' beset with troubles both at home and abroad and finding a disparity between its strength and ambitions, the nixon government cannot but push its policies of aggression and war by resorting to the tactics of using asians to fight asians and africans to fight africans and of employing mercenary troops for adventures. nixon's latest rabid outcries against viet nam simply reveal his truculent features in making desperate struggles. we afro-asian countries and people must heighten our vigilance and get prepared against the frantic adventures of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys; we will resolutely cut off their aggressive claws wherever they are stretched."

fang yi pointed out: "since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mali in 1960, fine progress has been made in the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." he thanked the malian government for having all along stood for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations.

fang yi expressed the belief that the present visit to china by the malian government delegation led by minister sissoko would certainly make new contributions to the further promotion of the friendship between the two peoples and the strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in his speech, minister charles samba sissoko conveyed to the chinese people the friendship of the malian people and government and the military committee of national liberation. he warmly hailed the efficacy of sino-malian cooperation based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

he said: "since the conclusion of various agreements between our two countries, the people's republic of china has not ceased to give us constant and disinterested aid. thanks to such assistance, our enterprises are now able to process our agricultural and live-stock farming products on the spot.

"i am also pleased to emphasize that by their competence, modesty and sense of responsibility the experts placed at our disposal have won the respect of the malian people.

"we wish to further strengthen our relations of cooperation with china. without the slightest doubt, the discussions we are going to hold will contribute to the strengthening and development of the malian people's means of struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism."

minister sissoko said: "unfortunately, the african continent has not yet freed itself completely from the colonial regime. our brothers in angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), namibia, south africa and southern rhodesia are carrying on the struggle under difficult conditions. what is more, the portuguese colonialists, no doubt with the support of those behind them, have just committed aggression against the sisterly republic of guinea. such an odious act has received the lesson which it deserves.

"the malian people and their government, considering that this aggression is also directed at themselves, have given and are giving full support to their guinean brothers in this struggle which is the struggle of the whole of free africa."

in the name of the anti-colonialist struggle, minister sissoko expressed thanks to all those countries which had adopted an unequivocal stand against this aggression and, in particular, to the people's republic of china which was among the first to denounce this act of international banditry and to give firm and determined support to the sisterly republic of guinea.

he said: "the constant escalation of aggression by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism against peace-loving peoples and the acts of violence committed in southeast asia, the middle east, africa and latin america are not a proof of their strength but, on the contrary, are a proof of their decadence.

"the inexorable advance of the peoples and their determination to seize freedom will soon deal a fatal blow to all the systems of domination and to all expansionist ambitions."

dwelling on the efforts made by mali in safeguarding national independence and developing national economy, minister sissoko pointed out: "since they won national sovereignty, the malian people have waged a difficult struggle to lay the economic bases for their national independence. the difficulties which we have encountered on our way are tremendous, but they are commensurate with the courage and tenacity of the malian people, and we will continue our efforts to develop an independent national economy."

minister sissoko warmly praised the achievements made by the chinese people in all fields. he said: "the great proletarian cultural revolution led by chairman mao tsetung has brought the chinese people to a higher historical stage and has considerably strengthened their might."

he added: "the great struggle waged by the chinese people under the wise and brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung during the struggle for national liberation and in the past 21 years since the founding of the people's republic of china is the great event of the 20th century.

"in the grand successes of the chinese people in the political, economic and social fields, the countries in the third world have found objective reasons for confidence in the future.

"as for china's achievements in the atomic and space fields, they enable us to approach the last decades of the 20th century with a greater sense of security."

the speeches by minister fang yi and minister sissoko were warmly applauded.

diplomatic envoys from various countries to china attended the banquet.

Leading Members of Chinese Departments Concerned Hold Talks with Malian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1970)

fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of other chinese departments concerned this afternoon held talks with the government delegation of the republic of mali led by captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

the talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the malian side were: members of the malian government delegation robert tiebile n'daw, moussa diakite, kader traore, amadou diatigui diarra, sidi coulibaly and bakari diarra; assane guindo, malian ambassador to china; and yaya diarra, counsellor of the malian embassy in peking;

on the chinese side were: yuan hua-ping, ho kung-kai, chen mu-hua, chu hsien-sung and yang chin-po.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Power Construction Study Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1970)

a viet nam power construction study group led by vu quy, vice-minister of building of the democratic republic of viet nam, arrived here by air yesterday.

leading members of the chinese departments concerned tu hsing-yuan, chung yu-yi, jen pu-chai, wei yu-ming, lu ping and kung chi-shan were at the airport to welcome the study group.

also present was bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

tu hsing-yuan, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and power, gave a dinner in honour of vice-minister vu quy and all the comrades of the study group yesterday evening.

fang yi, minister of the chinese commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and others were present at the dinner.

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, was present.

Peking Film Reception Marks Anniversary of Vietnam People's Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1970)

colonel nguyen dong, military attache of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, gave a film reception at the embassy today in celebration of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the viet nam people's army.

attending were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; yen chung-chuan, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; wang hsi-ke, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of various p.l.a. services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units, the peking garrison and other departments concerned.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, were present.

the documentary "vinh linh area -- an iron bastion", which reflects the vietnamese people's struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for national salvation, was shown.

SOUTH VIETNAM

Statement of Central Committee of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 15, 1970)

the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued a statement yesterday in response to the december 10 appeal of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, according to the south viet nam giai phong press agency. the statement said that the south vietnamese people and army resolutely will not tolerate any u.s. military venturous acts against the democratic republic of viet nam. it expressed the determination to mobilize the south viet nam liberation armed forces and people to persevere in and step up their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory. the statement reads in full as follows:

over the last ten years, the u.s. imperialists have pursued a most brutal war of aggression in history with a view to turning south viet nam into a u.s. new-type colony and military base, and prolonging the partition of viet nam.

the south vietnamese people, millions united as one man under the national salvation banner of the n.f.l., have been fighting undauntedly and heroically against the u.s. aggressors, winning ever greater and all-round victories.

having sustained defeat in its "special war", the u.s. massively dispatched american expeditionary troops to south viet nam, and at the same time launched a war of destruction against the democratic republic of viet nam in the hope of maintaining their neo-colonialist domination over south viet nam. the south viet nam people and army, however, have foiled the u.s. "local war" at its apex. especially their spring 1968 general offensive and widespread uprisings have driven the u.s. and its puppets to a difficult and passive position.

the heroic north vietnamese people and armed forces have bravely fought, dealing due punishing blows at the u.s. aggressors, defeating the latter's war of destruction, defending the independence, sovereignty and security of the democratic republic of viet nam, showing their determination to accomplish the task of the great rear toward the national salvation cause.

the great victories of the vietnamese people in both zones of the country have forced the u.s. to stop unconditionally its bombing and strafing against the democratic republic of viet nam and to participate in the paris conference on viet nam.

however, with the illusion of winning position of strength, the u.s. has tried its hardest to carry out its "vietnamization" programme so as to prolong the war of aggression in south viet nam by very barbarous and perfidious means, piling up its crimes everywhere in south viet nam and deliberately hindering the progress of the paris conference.

faced with the danger of bankruptcy of the "vietnamization" programme in south viet nam, the nixon administration has extended the war to cambodia and intensified the "special war" in laos.

since may 1970, the u.s. has also stepped up its bombing, strafing, and reconnaissance and commando activities against the democratic republic of viet nam. the u.s. bombardments on november 21 against densely populated areas of the democratic republic of viet nam, including areas close to the capital hanoi, are extremely impudent acts which created a very serious situation in viet nam.

nevertheless, the u.s. imperialists have met with powerful counter-blows from the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian peoples. they are bogging down ever more deeply on the three battle-fronts of indo-china.

though sternly condemned by the peoples of the three indo-chinese countries, the progressive people in the u.s.a. and the people all over the world, u.s. president nixon continues to brandish war threats, giving the u.s. the right to carry out constant reconnaissance flights, to attack at will the territory of the democratic republic of viet nam and to demand that the north vietnamese people give up their sacred task of helping their southern kith and kin in the struggle against u.s. aggression, for national salvation, and that the south vietnamese people give up their fight while hundreds of thousands of u.s. troops still remain in south viet nam.

this obviously is the argument of a pirate. it has laid bare the "peace" and "humanitarianism" swindles of the u.s. ruling circles. this is the most brazen challenge so far made by the nixon administration to the vietnamese people, the other indo-chinese peoples, the progressive people in the united states and the peace-loving and justice-loving people all over the world.

in face of the new acts and schemes of the u.s. imperialists who are stubbornly stepping up their war of aggression, the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam once again solemnly declare: viet nam is one, the vietnamese nation is one. independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of viet nam are the inviolable and sacred national rights of the vietnamese people. the u.s. must stop for ever all its war acts against the d.r.v.n., withdraw totally and unconditionally the u.s. troops and the troops of its satellites from south viet nam, cast off its thieu-ky-khiem warlike henchmen, let the south vietnamese people settle themselves their internal affairs. so long as these sacred rights and aspirations have not yet been achieved, the south vietnamese people will continue their struggle till final victory. the south vietnamese people and army resolutely will not tolerate any u.s. military venturous acts against the d.r.v.n. and crimes against their northern kith and kin.

the south vietnamese people earnestly cherish peace, but this must be peace in independence and freedom. implementing the sacred last wishes of great president ho chi minh, responding to the appeal of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam issued on december 10, 1970, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam are resolved to mobilize the south viet nam liberation armed forces and people to persevere in and step up their sacred resistance struggle against the u.s. aggressors, for national salvation, to foil the u.s. policy of "vietnamization of the war", and to fight so that the u.s. withdraw all its troops and the puppet army and administration topple, thus liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding towards the peaceful reunification of the country.

the south vietnamese people are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with the people throughout the country and the brother peoples of cambodia and laos, strengthen their solidarity and mutual assistance, and fight and win victories together, with the resolve to drive the u.s. aggressors out of the indo-chinese peninsula, win back complete independence and freedom for each country and contribute to the safeguarding of peace in asia and the world.

neither impudent threats nor brutal war moves could shake the iron-like determination of the armed forces and people of south viet nam. the more frenziedly the nixon administration intensifies and spreads its war of aggression, the heavier setbacks it will suffer.

the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam firmly believe that the justice-loving and peace-loving governments and peoples in the world and the progressive people in the united states will take active measures to stay the bloody hands of the nixon clique and increase their support and assistance to the just struggle of the vietnamese people and the peoples of cambodia and laos till final victory.

NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns US Chemical Spray in North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 15, 1970)

the spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam yesterday sternly condemned the united states for sending planes to invade north viet nam and spray noxious chemical substances there.

according to a report of the viet nam news agency, on december 6, 1970, the united states sent a group of planes to spray noxious chemical substances on a populated area in bo trach district, quang binh province, causing many losses to the crops and cattle.

the spokesman of the ministry of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam sternly condemned the above-mentioned barbarous crime of the united states and demanded that the latter stop all its acts of war against the d.r.v.n.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Gives Reception Celebrating 10th Anniversary of Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Somalia

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Dec. 15, 1970)

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai gave a reception here yesterday evening to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and somalia.

the reception was attended by mohamed ali samater, member of the supreme revolutionary council and commander of the national army of somalia; osman mohamed ghelle, member of the supreme revolutionary council; jama mohamed ghalib, commander of the police force, and ministers of the somali government.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the reception. guests and hosts warmly praised the relations of friendship and cooperation between china and somalia since the establishment of diplomatic relations, and wished that these relations be constantly strengthened and developed.

the full-length colour documentary "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" was shown after the reception.

commenting on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the somali national news agency said in a commentary yesterday: "it is of paramount importance to record that the relations between china and somalia went far back in the history of our two countries. imperialism and colonialism had been successful in some given time of history to isolate our two peoples from each other, but the national liberation movement in our country, which had defeated the imperialist and colonialist domination and won independence here, and the victorious people of china guided by the communist party of china and chairman mao realized the necessity of strengthening relations through intercourses, of drawing nearer to each other and standing firm on the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist front for friendship and peace based on justice throughout the world."

the commentary pointed out that the relations between somalia and china have been growing wider in the interests of the two peoples. after recalling the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the commentary said that the people's republic of china and the somali democratic republic are linked together in a common line to fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and to build themselves through self-reliance. the commentary expressed its deep conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between somalia and china will be further strengthened and developed in the days to come.

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PARTY UNITY

Vigorously Develop the Fine Style of Criticism and Self-Criticism and Continuously Strengthen Unity on the Basis of Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- The Party committee of a certain regiment of Peking PLA units seriously studies Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Dec. 9, 1970)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "It often happens that different ideas within the Party stay in opposition and struggle. This is a reflection of social class contradictions and contradictions between old and new things within the Party. Without an ideological struggle involving contradictions and the solution of contradictions within the Party, the life of the Party would end." In the process of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party committee of a certain regiment of Peking PLA units, energetically developed the Party's fine style of criticism and self-criticism. This made the Party committee members further strengthen the fighting unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and effectively guaranteed the collective leadership of the Party committee. It became an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the Hopei military district.

Make a Concrete Analysis of Contradictions and Heighten Consciousness of Criticism and Self-Criticism

"If we refrain from making a concrete analysis we cannot recognize the peculiar character of any contradiction." In the course of practice, the Party committee studied repeatedly such a teaching from Chairman Mao. They came to understand deeply that only by making a concrete analysis of the contradictions in the development of things and recognizing the need of unfolding criticism and self-criticism and the importance of such a practice and its protracted nature could we consciously take up this sharp weapon of criticism and self-criticism to solve contradictions in a better way.

Uncovering the principal contradiction of disunity and recognize the need of unfolding criticism and self-criticism. After an analysis, they considered that the contradictions of disunity arising under different conditions mainly manifested themselves in three aspects:

1) Sentiments of arrogance and smugness, as reflected in lack of mutual respect in thinking, lack of harmony in work, and liberalism in one's style;

2) Lack of an overall analysis of problems, as characterized by failure to see the shortcomings in those persons with good ratings, failure to see the achievements of those with poor ratings, and failure to see in unity the factors of disunity;

3) An inclination to stress the importance of one's own job leading to a split ideologically and to incoordination in work.

Under such conditions, failure to conduct criticism and self-criticism would lead to disunity in the ideological awareness of the Party committee, uneven steps in action, and the relegation of the core of work to the background. This "group" of the Party committee would thus fail to become entwined into a rope.

Digging deep to find out the main causes of contradictions and recognize the importance of unfolding criticism and self-criticism. They conducted a further analysis of the contradictions leading to disunity. They dug deep to find out three basic causes: (1) A subjectivist attitude toward the understanding of contradictions. Hence failure to adopt a positive attitude in uncovering contradictions and solving contradictions; (2) Thinking marked by onesidedness and viewing things in terms of the absolute, and failure to adopt the "one dividing into two" viewpoint in handling two contradictory aspects; (3) "Self" asserting itself in one's mind, shortsightedness and lopsided emphasis on things involving personal interests.

They said, "If we dig deep into the roots, the leading group's style of criticism and self-criticism will be developed well and the army unit will get united and forge ahead; conversely the Party committee's ideological revolutionization will not be thorough and more problems will crop up in the army unit, with no outstanding results achieved in work."

Grasping the dialectical law governing the development of things and recognizing the protracted nature of the practice of criticism and self-criticism: Once, because deputy secretary and a standing committee member had failed to keep in contact, one of them set the propaganda team to a shock rehearsal program while the other assigned the same team to on-the-job training. This put the team in a dilemma. After the appearance of contradictions, they both studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Contradiction is universal and absolute; it is present in the process of development of all things and permeats every process from beginning to end." They came to understand that "since all things involve contradictions, then the appearance of contradictions among comrades is a normal phenomenon. Only by recognizing the existence of contradictions and taking a square look at them can we solve contradictions and achieve proper unity." They took the initiative to conduct self-criticism and became unified in understanding and in giving command.

Proceed from Aspirations for Unity and Put the Method of Criticism on a Scientific Basis

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The main thing is to educate the Party members to put their thinking and the life within the Party on a political and scientific basis," the Party committee paid great attention to correct criticism in the course of unfolding criticism and self-criticism. They were seized with not only a stern scientific attitude but also the idea of really using Mao Tse-tung's thought to command "a group."

Proceeding from aspirations for unity and pay attention to work methods: Only with a good motive and also good methods can we achieve good results. Their methods of work are as follows: When contradictions arose among Party committee members, if they called for a solution within a certain scope, they solved them within such a scope. If a minor problem had an enlightening effect upon everyone, it was raised at the conference for discussion. If there were contradictions between the secretary and the deputy secretary, such contradictions could not be kept away from the conference just to maintain the front of unity. Nor could they be taken up at the conference without advance preparations. On such a problem they always first exchanged opinions and raised their awareness. They combined criticism outside the conference with criticism at the conference. In this way, they achieved very excellent results.

We must proceed from a desire for unity, regard the unfolding of criticism as a need of the proletarian revolutionary cause, keep from distinguishing between right and wrong and between the superior and the inferior in regard to problems of non-principle while at the same time doing penetrating and conscientious political and ideological work to attain the goal of unity in fighting. A standing committee member went for "pet phrases" in his talk. His attitude toward the fighters was a bit cool. They felt that this standing committee member's shortcomings if allowed to develop would disrupt unity. They engaged him in a heart-to-heart talk and joined him in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings. They made clear to him that to realize the great communist goal of revolution, the leading cadres must impost strict demands upon themselves. This standing committee member heightened his awareness very quickly. He took the initiative to fight self and criticize revisionism by going into the midst of the masses. He also urged everyone to give him supervision. He not only rectified his shortcomings but promoted unity among Party committee members and unity between the upper and lower levels.

Proceeding from a desire for unity and handling contradictions flexibly: Where certain contradictory conditions are immature, they must be "avoided" for the time being. A man must go through a process in heightening his awareness. A temporary "escape" may help create conditions for the solution of contradictions. Once, at Party committee meeting, a standing committee member behaved not calmly enough. He said something harmful to unity. Secretary Shih Lan-hu was presiding over the meeting. He recalled Chairman Mao's teaching, "We are advocates of the theory of unity of dialectical-materialist motives and results." He let the meeting go on

as usual. After the meeting he conducted exhaustive investigation and survey and grasped the actual situation. He subjected the standing committee member to a stern criticism. The latter realized his own mistakes. At a meeting, he made an incisive self-criticism. This gave everyone an education.

Have a Deep Understanding of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking and Grasp the Initiative in Self-Criticism

In the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, it was pointed out, "The whole Party must seriously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works and advocate dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics." In the practice of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, they took the initiative to unfold self-criticism and showed the courage of making themselves a target of revolution, and continuously strengthened the fighting unity of the Party committee in the ideological field and in action.

Grasping the initiative in self-criticism through applying the "one dividing into two" dialectical method: They constantly unfolded activities involving "learning from each other, making comparisons with others and making a self-examination." By applying Chairman Mao's "one dividing into two" viewpoint, they persisted in attaining two "firsts." This is to say that in treating others, we must first see their strong points. Only by seeing their strong points can we acquire their strong points. In treating ourselves, we must first see our own inadequacies. Only by seeing our own inadequacies can we arouse the consciousness of self-criticism.

Deputy Secretary Li Wen-min showed the courage to tackle ideas, speeches and acts that ran counter to Mao Tse-tung's thought and kept a strict watch over them. He took the initiative to uncover personal weaknesses and fought them in a serious manner. Therefore, everyone learned humbly from his spirit of daring to unfold criticism and self-criticism; looked for personal shortcomings in a big way; and took the initiative to unfold self-criticism, fight self and criticize revisionism and remold the world outlook. This gave an effective boost to the unity of the Party committee.

Grasping the initiative in self-criticism through grasping the main aspect of the principal contradiction: Early this year, strained relations existed between two units because of a housing problem. The Party committee studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The nature of things is mainly determined by the main aspect of a contradiction in a dominant position. It will change with a change in the main aspect of a contradiction in a dominant position." They came to realize that of the contradictions of disunity appearing at the basic level, the principal contradiction in a dominant position lay in the leadership and that the main root of the problem appearing at the basic level, or the main aspect of the principal contradiction lay in the Party committee. Therefore, only by working on the Party committee members could they really solve the problem. They first discovered in the Party committee's leadership work

such a weak link as lack of education in the concept of the whole situation for the army unity in normal times. They then went to these two units to take the initiative to make self-criticism. With Mao Tse-tung's thought they solved this problem in time. This brought about a new situation in the revolutionary unity of the Party committee and the army unit.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

The 9th Company Is a Good School

- story of the advanced deeds of the PLA's "Red 9th Company, a model in the study of Chairman Mao's works" in Using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Dec. 12, 1970)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The People's Liberation Army should be a great school."

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out during his inspection of the PLA unit where the "Red 9th Company, a model in the study of Chairman Mao's works" was: "A good company unit is like a school, the 9th Company is a good school."

In the past decade, under the guidance of the Kutien Meeting Resolution and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission, the Red 9th Company perseveringly used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man and to foster revolutionary fighters remaining infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao. Large groups of youths have grown up quickly. Many comrades are distinguished backbone elements in carrying out Chairman Mao's line of army building when they are with the army unit; they are red seeds propagandizing Mao Tse-tung's thought when they work with the local organizations. What is particularly inspiring is that three of the cadres and fighters brought up by the 9th Company gloriously attended the Party's 9th National Congress.

Fine steel is tempered in the furnace of revolution; red flowers blossom everywhere. Today, illuminated by Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Red 9th Company, a good school for training communist new men, is advancing continuously and is run with ever better results.

Keeping the Morning Sun in Mind

The Red 9th Company was a company of the Red Army founded by great leader Chairman Mao in the Chingkang Mountains. During the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, it, under the direct command by Vice Chairman Lin, joined the campaign at P'inghsingkuan and won the glorious title of a "shock company in the campaign at P'inghsingkuan." During the Liberation War, it responded to Chairman Mao's great call "Carry the revolution through to the end," broke through the natural barrier of the Yangtze River and gloriously won the title of a "heroic company in crossing the Yangtze River." In the past few decades, the Red 9th Company has grown up under the nourishment by Mao Tse-tung's thought and has fought ever more vigorously. The fighters say: "It was because of Chairman Mao that our Red 9th Company came into being; it is because of Chairman Mao that we have everything!"

In 1960, Vice Chairman Lin presided over the formulation of the resolution of the Enlarged Session of the Military Commission and put forth the great call "It is imperative to have a real grasp of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Everyone of the Red 9th Company leaped with joy. Its Party branch immediately took this resolution: "We must make Mao Tse-tung's thought take root in the company and make it an 'heirloom' which we shall hand down from generation to generation." A mass movement of the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works was unfolded briskly in the 9th Company. At that time, because renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i sabotaged the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the company did not have enough copies of Chairman Mao's books. Some comrades went to the bookstore in the middle of the night and, braving the wind and the snow, stood there until the next morning, in order to buy a copy of the red precious book. When printed copies of these books were not available, they copied from the book.

Fighter Cheng Kuo-chung made the first copy of Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung in this company. He wrote on its cover: "I have made this copy of Quotations. I shall take it with me day and night. I shall make strenuous efforts to study and apply Chairman Mao's teachings, so that they will throw light into my mind all my life."

The company was once engaged in production in the field. Mosquitoes swarmed about at night. They flew to where there was light. Sitting around the lamp and disregarding mosquito bites, the comrades persisted in the study of Chairman Mao's works as they used to do.

Fighter Li Chen-kuo wrote a poem, which went: "I read Chairman Mao's books. Each character in these books is like a lamp, which casts light into my mind. His books make my advance endless."

"Correct political and military lines do not emerge and develop spontaneously and tranquilly, but only in the course of struggle." When the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought developed in depth in the Red 9th Company, counter-revolutionary revisionist Lo Jui-ch'ing adopted all sorts of abominable tactics to impede and undermine this movement and vigorously poured cold water on the Red 9th Company. During the days of adverse current, comrades of the Red 9th Company fostered infinitely deep proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao, studied Chairman Mao's works more diligently and arduously, and firmly held the position of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The then company commander persisted in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to lead the fighters. Some people demanded: "The former commander of the 9th Company used to grasp military techniques. We are not attending to our proper calling now, why?" He replied point-blank: "Our own proper calling is to take a firm hold of the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought!"

At the moment, the instructor also made every effort to grasp the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works. Some people asked him to devote less time to political study and more time to military technique. He was firm in his reply: "Mao Tse-tung's thought is the foundation. With it, we have everything!" He persisted in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to lead military training and all work of the company.

All comrades of the Red 9th Company had their hearts turned to Chairman Mao. They had firm faith in Mao Tse-tung's thought. Despite the attack of the bourgeois military line, they did not change their course but constantly put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position.

The deeper our proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao, the stronger our consciousness in remolding our thinking. Comrades of the 9th company congealed their feeling for Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought into conscious remolding of their world outlook. The cadres and the fighters find glory and happiness in fighting against their self-interests. Many of them keep an "account of experience" in ideological revolutionization, noting down each item of their experience in destroying self-interests, establishing devotion to the public and remolding their world outlook. Here, all comrades take the offensive in making revolution in their innermost being, in ascending the "slope" of ideological revolutionization and in consciously becoming Chairman Mao's good fighters.

After joining the army, trumpeter Ts'ui Ching-yu thought that there were no prospects in trumpet blowing. Bearing this problem in mind, he repeatedly studied the "three constantly-read articles," relentlessly fought against self-interests and impure ideas, and went everywhere to ask other people to help him ascend the "slope." He went everywhere from the company headquarters to the cooking squad, having chats with the cadres and the fighters. Finding that individual chat was not "powerful" enough, he asked a few comrades together to make a "joint diagnosis" of his case. With warm help by the comrades, he summed up his experience and wrote an article, "Bethune's Scalpel and My Trumpet." He resolved to bear the great target of revolution in his mind and to blow the triumpet forever for the revolutionary cause.

Lu Kuo-tung was fresh from school when he joined the army and became a platoon leader. For the purpose of continuously and closely integrating himself with the workers, peasants and soldiers and in order to insure against slackening of re-education by them, he always took the initiative in getting together with the masses and often revealing to them what was in his mind. He also aroused the fighters of the whole platoon to criticize him. Sometimes he was criticized so harshly that he blushed and perspired, and yet he was not disheartened. He went on to arouse the fighters to write short articles of ideological comments on his problems, to publish these articles on the notice board and to read them to the fighters of the whole company. He said: "The fighters' short comments arouse my consciousness in remolding world outlook and point out the direction in which I should make revolution continuously!"

Comrades who had visited the 9th Company praised this scene, saying: "The Red 9th Company is like a crucible. There is only the battlefield for destroying self-interest and establishing devotion to the public and no 'shelter' for the bourgeois self-interest!"

They Have Red Hearts and Bright Eyes

The great proletarian cultural revolution is a political lesson without a textbook and also an examination without the question paper. During the violent struggle between the two classes and between the two lines, the Red 9th Company firmly and unswervingly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, passed rigid tests and took practical action to score excellent results in the examination.

In March 1967, the 9th company came to Changchun to do support-the-Left work in the branch foundry of the No. 1 Motor Plant. In this branch, the counter-revolutionary revisionist line had relatively deep influence in the past and the conditions there were very complicated. It was known as a unit with "hard spots" during the great cultural revolution. In the face of a new test, the Party branch of the 9th company first organized the whole company to carry out a small rectification campaign, dealing with the question "how to correctly treat the masses." Cherishing deep proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, the cadres and the fighters picked out from the four volumes of the red precious books each of Chairman Mao's teachings concerning the correct handling of the mass movements in various period of time, studied them one by one and apprehended them conscientiously. The fighters said: "With Chairman Mao's revolutionary line imprinted deep in our minds, we shall have a clear dividing line between ourselves and the class enemies and shall be integrated with the revolutionary masses as blood is with flesh." In doing support-the-Left work, the comrades carried out Chairman Mao's latest directives to the letter and very quickly brought about a new situation in their work. The handful of class enemies adopted tactics of all kinds to force them to make mistakes. But, the fighters of the Red 9th Company who were infinitely loyal to Chairman Mao had red hearts and bright eyes. They did not fall into the trap and refused to be cheated. They firmly defended and carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Fighter Chang Hsin was once sent to hospital after he had been wounded while doing his duty. Two other patients in the ward where he was held different viewpoints and often argued with each other and neither of them would yield. Bearing his pain, he called them to his bedside and, together with them studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Unite, proletarian revolutionaries." Though he suffered great pains and perspired profusedly, he insisted on propagandizing Mao Tse-tung's thought. When other people advised him to take a rest, he replied: "In defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I am willing to shed all my blood!" The two patients were touched to tears. They very quickly removed the barrier between themselves on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and resolved to fight together against the enemies.

Fighters of the Red 9th Company deeply imprinted Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in their minds. When the class enemies made false impressions in a vain attempt to confuse the class fronts and violate the Party's policies, fighters of the 9th company crossed mountains, waded through rivers, went from one place to another day and night and got together with the revolutionary masses to make investigations arduously and carefully, so as to distinguish the two qualitatively different contradictions. They dragged out hidden enemies and protected the revolutionary masses. When the class enemies caused accidents in work, making the huge transmission belt fail to

operate, fighters of the 9th company came forward bravely and carried things by manual labor, sending the heavy forged parts in good time to various sections which urgently needed these parts. Looking at this "transmission belt" of men, the old workers were touched, saying: "This is by no means an ordinary transmission belt. It is a belt formed by linking more than 100 red hearts which are loyal to Chairman Mao. It is closely linked with the hearts of us workers!"

A vivid story of a new fighter helping an old cadre is widely told in the branch foundry.

Not long after he came to the company, young Sun Tien-yeh, a new fighter, joined in the support-the-Left work. When he came to the foundry, he always kept company with the squad leader and never left him for a moment. The squad leader said: "Little Sun, a revolutionary fighter should raise his consciousness of the struggle between the two lines by studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and by going through the storm." The squad leader helped him study Mao Tse-tung's thought diligently, told him his experience in doing mass work and encouraged him to bravely temper himself in the practice of struggle, thereby making Sun very quickly raise his consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

Old Liu, secretary of the former Party committee of this branch foundry, made mistakes because he carried out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running an enterprise. After a long time, he still did not show improvement. To give Sun Tien-yeh better training, the Party branch let him take part in the work of carrying out Chairman Mao's policy toward cadres and helping Old Liu raise his consciousness. Some people were worried that Sun would not accomplish his task because he was young and inexperienced. The Party branch was of this opinion: Sun is young, but Mao Tse-tung's thought is powerful. He definitely can carry out the Party's policy so long as he is helped to follow Mao Tse-tung's thought and rely on the masses.

With the help of the Party branch, Sun first got together with the workers to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to make a concrete analysis of Old Liu. He realized that Old Liu had carried out the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running the enterprise, but he came of a poor family, went to Yenan and joined the revolution when he was young, stood tests in war and his nature was good. Sun was resolved to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to do political and ideological work patiently on Old Liu and to help him make improvement.

One day, he called on Old Liu and said to him intimately: "Old Liu, let's form a 'red pair!'" Old Liu was surprised and felt ashamed at hearing this. He said: "You are a fighter of the Red 9th Company, whereas I am one who has made serious mistakes. How can we both form a pair?" Sun replied: "So long as you draw a completely clear line between yourself and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and are determined to correct your mistakes, we both can advance together along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!" Old Liu was filled with warmth when he heard this.

After that, Sun often got together with Old Liu to study Chairman Mao's works and carry out revolutionary mass criticism. On holidays, Sun also went with some workers to Old Liu's home to hold activities of recalling past bitterness and thinking about the present happiness and to have chats with him.

Later, the Party branch of the 9th Company allowed Old Liu to join the small rectification campaign in the company. Sun sincerely welcomed him to his squad. The fighters of the squad applied the company's method of "finding problems in the struggle between the two lines, finding the causes in the world outlook, finding answers from Chairman Mao's works and finding experience from the practice of struggle," and helped Old Liu dig out the root of his mistakes, thereby making him greatly raise his consciousness of struggle between the two lines. Old Liu said firmly: "From now on, I will act in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and never stop on the road of sustained revolution!"

Returning to the branch foundry, Old Liu went on his initiative to seek opinions from the masses, accepting their criticism and making a deep-going examination of himself. Seeing that he had improved, the masses unanimously agreed to liberate him and elected him vice chairman of the foundry revolutionary committee. Praising this old cadre who regained revolugionary vigor, the masses said with one accord: "Comrades of the Red 9th Company judge others from the viewpoint of the line and help others from the line. They have high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines!"

In the branch foundry, under the leadership of the Red 9th Company, a large group of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have emerged. This branch foundry has also been rated by the provincial and municipal authorities as an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the past three years and more, no matter whether they were doing support-the-Left work in a factory, a village, or a school, comrades of the Red 9th Company always propagandized Mao Tse-tung's thought, ignited the fire of revolutionary mass criticism and made the revolution and production develop day after day.

Steel Is Obtained after Much Tempering

People armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought are brave and wise and can create one hundred methods and even one thousand methods. Their will to overcome difficulties is as strong as steel, and they do not stop advancing even in the face of an avalanche. In the past decade, directed by the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought and displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the Red 9th Company accomplished various arduous tasks time and again.

It was they who, on a worksite in a certain oilfield, worked together with the masses of the workers and, braving the snowstorm and resisting the severe cold, laid oil pipes in the primitive grassland, making a contribution to the construction of the oilfield.

It was they who, in the course of building defensive works, braved the danger of being scalded and poisoned by the asphalt the temperature of which was 300 degrees and fought bravely for 40 days and nights in succession, guaranteeing accomplishment of the engineering work ahead of schedule.

It was they who came forward many times at the crucial moment to put down the fire and jump into the rapid current of the stream and into deep pools at the cost of their lives and blood, guaranteeing safety of the masses and salvaging the state's property.

It was they who came forward many times at the crucial moment to put down the fire and jump into the rapid current of the stream and into deep pools at the cost of their lives and blood, guaranteeing safety of the masses and salvaging the state's property.

On one occasion, engineering work had to be done with urgency. Fighter Ch'iu Kuo-hsien discovered that a boulder above the worksite had already split and there might be a collapse at any moment which would seriously menace the lives and safety of the comrades-in-arms and impede the smooth progress of the engineering work. At this crucial moment, running the risk of being crushed beneath the boulder, he crept into the "tiger's mouth" and carried out revetment work. Time passed by seconds, but he kept reciting "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and remained calm. Together with his comrades-in-arms, he worked continuously for 7 hours, eventually removing the danger and creating a safe condition for work.

The Red 9th Company is a steel saber which neither rusts nor bends. This saber gets a sharp blade through grinding, and the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death has been tempered under the direction of Mao Tse-tung's thought and through hard struggle. The cadres and the fighters of the Red 9th Company rush forward in the face of hardship and danger and look for hardships when conditions are favorable to them.

The company was once doing support-the-Left work in a factory. The cooking squad had gas, electric power or steam for cooking and as soon as they turned on the switch cooking could be done in half of an hour. But they did not use this gas, electric power or steam; instead, they carried with them the cooking utensils and practiced cooking in the field. They carried out this activity more than 100 times in three months and found the method of carrying the cooking utensils on their backs when walking a path, pushing a cart loaded with the cooking utensils when advancing on a road, and preparing a meal even when they were walking. Through this training, each of them got a pair of shoulders of iron and a pair of soles of steel and mastered the tough skills of cooking in the field.

Early this year, the Red 9th Company started the training of field camping a few days after new fighters had been recruited in the company and when the old fighters were about to retire from the army. At that time, some comrades found the new fighters were inexperienced in marching in the snow and

suggested leaving them behind. The Party branch of the 9th Company was of this opinion: hardship is a "grindstone"; a fighter becomes stronger as he goes on with training. They carefully made all necessary preparations and led the new fighters in long-distance field camping.

The army unit had just set out, when it snowed heavily and the bone-piercing cold wind from the north kept blowing at the fighters' necks carrying with it the flakes of snow. Braving the extreme cold of 30 degrees below zero and each carrying a load of a few dozen catties, the cadres and the fighters marched on in the knee-deep snow. Some of them slipped and fell, stood up again and continued to press forward; some suffered from blisters on their feet, but they uttered not a sigh and persisted in the march; when the path was covered with heavy snow, the fighters slid along with their feet and crawled with their hands. They said heroically: "The load on our back is heavy, but it cannot suppress our hatred of imperialism and all its running dogs; our soles hurt but the pain cannot stop our pace of closely following Chairman Mao in revolution!" Squad leader Wang Fu-lu wrote this poem during the march: "No danger and hardship can daunt me. I have the courage to cross one thousand streams and ten thousand mountains. Until the revolutionary target is attained, my task cannot be regarded accomplished!"

During the march, the Red 9th Company ushered in the first Spring Festival of the seventies. Everywhere on the way was a scene of the joy of spring. To help the fighters cultivate the idea of carrying out training for the revolutionary cause and doing hard work for the people, the Party branch organized a "meeting to talk about experience in the march during the spring festival" in the whole company. In light of the reality of their thinking, the fighters compared the conditions of the present with those of the past, recalled past bitterness and thought about the present happiness and freely talked about their glorious duties. They hold such meetings while marching on the highway, before and after the march on the path, and during recesses. The cadres said: "The old 8th Route Army spent the Spring Festival amidst the smoke of gun fire, seeking emancipation for the people and overcoming difficulties!" To this the new fighters added: "During the spring festival, we the younger generation carry out training of field camping, create happiness for mankind, and find happiness from hard work!" They wrote their experience on cards, which were passed from the head to the rear of a row during the march. The further the fighters went on, the broader their revolutionary minds became and the firmer their determination to suffer hardships for the people was.

During the march, fighter K'ung Ch'ing-hsi encouraged himself with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "No difficulty will daunt the Chinese people who are not afraid even of death." In a maneuver of tactics during the march, a stub pricked and badly injured his foot; his shoe and sock were wet with blood and he felt pain each time he took a step forward. At the moment, he recalled the heroic deed of Ch'en Te-ch'ing, a combat hero of the company:

In a campaign, Ch'en Te-ch'ing was given an assignment to demolish an enemy pillbox. He was seriously wounded at the belly. He wrapped his wound with his towel and dashed forward perseveringly and destroyed the pillbox.

This heroic and brilliant image greatly inspired K'ung Ch'ing-hsi. Gnashing his teeth and enduring his pain, he bravely dashed forward and climbed up an "enemy" tank and successively destroyed two cars with hand-grenades. Other comrades asked him where his vigor came from. He answered: "If our minds are filled with the idea of fearing neither hardship nor death, we shall be invincible in battle."

During this training, many new fighters acted as K'ung Ch'ing-hsi did, fearing no hardship, fighting bravely and doggedly. They acquired the tough skills of fighting a battle under all conditions.

Red Seeds

A great number of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought have emerged in the past decade in the Red 9th Company, a revolutionary crucible. Whether they stay in the army unit or have been demobilized, these cadres and fighters persist in a firm and correct political orientation wherever they may be. They learn modestly from the masses and take the dissemination of Mao Tse-tung's thought as their life career. They have each become "red seeds."

In the regiment where the Red 9th Company was, there was a transportation team which never won the four-good title in seven years running and had remained a backward unit in the regiment. Some comrades of this transportation team lacked confidence in winning the four-good title, saying: "We cannot create a four-good company unless a chicken feather can fly up to heaven."

Later, the regimental leadership transferred Li Chao-wu, an activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the Red 9th Company, to the transportation team and posted him as deputy instructor. In this team, Li saw that the cadres and the fighters worked very vigorously, their mainstream was good, many things in them deserved learning, and this team was not without a base of winning the four-good title. He suggested that the Party branch organized all to study Chairman Mao's note to the article "Who Says a Chicken Feather Can't Fly Up to Heaven?" Chairman Mao's teaching "In the era of socialism, the ancient truism that 'a chicken feather can't fly up to heaven' is no longer true. ... Chicken feathers really are flying up to heaven" greatly inspired the confidence of the cadres and fighters of the transportation team. The comrades said: Relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants created a cooperative which "was like a chicken feather flying up to heaven." So long as we rely on Mao Tse-tung's thought, we definitely can also create a four-good company which "is like a chicken feather flying up to heaven!"

Immediately after that, Comrade Li Chao-wu went down to the livestock-breeding squad. This was the most backward squad of this transportation team. He discovered from an investigation that the chief cause was that some comrades did not see clearly the meaning of transportation by mules and horses. In light of the struggle between the two lines in the history of the building of our Army, he told all comrades about the importance of transportation by mules and horses in war time. Adopting the Red 9th Company's method of "finding problems in the struggle between the two lines, finding the causes through the world outlook, finding answers from Chairman Mao's works and finding experience from the practice of struggle," he conducted a small rectification campaign and helped fighters raise their thinking. The comrades said: "Formerly we thought feeding horses and pushing the cart was an unpromising job. Now we feel that the whip in our hands is as heavy as 1,000 catties. We shall push the cart of revolution for the rest of our lives along Chairman Mao's line of army building until communism is realized!" This study developed in ever greater depth from the livestock-breeding squad to the whole transportation team, touching the comrades to their innermost being.

An accident occurred when the transportation team was advancing triumphantly along the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics. Squad leader Wu Shih-tung was driving a cart drawn by a horse. The horse suddenly was startled and ran about, pulling the cart along and endangering the masses. At the crucial moment, he, regardless of his own safety, pulled the bridle and the horse stumbled and fell. The cart overturned, but the masses were in safety.

After this incident, some said that the transportation team "had a living Liu Ying-tsun" while some others said that it "had a big accident." Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence," Li Chao-wu made a concrete analysis of this incident and saw that: Wu Shih-tung's deed reflected his good idea of fearing neither hardship nor death and the role played by Mao Tse-tung's thought in a fighter should be fully affirmed; this is the right approach to the essence of a thing. He suggested that the Party branch should grasp this living teaching material and organize the army unit to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's teachings concerned, to study the heroic deeds of Wang Chieh and Liu Ying-tsun, and to relentlessly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "philosophy of survival." This taught all comrades an impressive lesson on the struggle between the two lines. In only two years, the outlook of this transportation team went through a profound change. On many occasions, it accomplished with very remarkable results the urgent and heavy tasks of transportation and was highly commended by the Party branch of a higher level. It ranked among the four-good collectives for the first time at the end of 1969.

Li Chao-wu was not the only distinguished backbone element dispatched by the Red 9th Company! Vice Chairman Lin pointed out long ago: "It is definitely necessary now to lay a good foundation of the army units, so that when war breaks out, they can play the role of yeast and the role of seeds." This role of "yeast" can be seen fully in the backbone elements dispatched by the Red 9th Company.

Like comrades in the army units, fighters in various localities who have retired from the army also are red seeds propagandizing Mao Tse-tung's thought. Comrade Lu Shih-jung, who was erected by a certain industrial department as a pace-setter in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, is an outstanding representative. After retiring from the Red 9th Company, he was posted deputy leader of the No. 5 squad of a mechanized digging team. As soon as he came to this squad, he, adopting the Red 9th Company's method of small rectification campaign, got together with the workers to study Chairman Mao's works, turning this squad into an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Owing to the needs of work, this unit recruited some workers in the countryside who came in the slack farming season and left when farm work was busy. In accordance with the Red 9th Company's precious experience of being responsible for the fighters through life, Lu Shih-jung made this suggestion to the digging team: "No matter whether these workers may stay long or for only a while in our team, we must train and educate them with Mao Tse-tung's thought, so that they may become red ideologically not only here in our team but also in their villages when they go back." Efforts were made persistently to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate each of these workers.

Whenever these workers came, Lu Shih-jung eagerly organized all of them to study the "three constantly-read articles." Some of these workers were illiterate and he taught them to read character by character and helped them write down the quotations from Chairman Mao. When these workers left, he, in the way the Red 9th Company treated the retiring fighters, helped each of them draw a plan of the study of Chairman Mao's works and gave each of them a copy of the red precious book, so that they could lay a good foundation of the study of Chairman Mao's works while doing manual labor in the countryside.

Some of these workers became backbone elements in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in their villages.

In the past decade, large groups of fighters retiring from the Red 9th Company have taken up various posts in socialist construction. They vie with each other in taking the lead in studying and propagandizing Mao Tse-tung's thought. Ten comrades, including Ma Yun-ts'ai, who came to the front of agricultural cultivation in Heilungkiang became an advanced group in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the province and were praised as a "Red 9th Company" in the "Great Waste of the North." Coming to a mountain village in Szechwan province, Fang Wei-hao led the poor and lower-middle peasants to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to fight against heaven and earth, making this backward mountain village take a new look and the villagers change ideologically. The five comrades including Luan Hui-ch'eng, who had come to Tach'ing Oilfield, and Comrade Chang Hsing-wang who had come to Sinkiang Production and Construction Corps, became an advanced group and a pace-setter respectively in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the units where they were. Today, some of the

fighters retiring from the Red 9th Company are on the high mountains, prospecting mines for the motherland; some are in the vast countryside, fighting bravely against heaven and earth; some are on the commercial front, eagerly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers; some are on the educational front, training communist new men. These red seeds are taking roots and blossoming or are bearing fruits. This demonstrates the tremendous power of Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating the man.

- Chieh-fang-chün Pao reporter,
NCNA correspondent, and
NCNA reporter

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LHASA'S POWER EQUIPMENT PLANT

Tibet Trial Produces Power Equipment

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 17, 1970)

the workers of various nationalities in a hydro-electric power equipment plant in lhasa, tibet, have trial-produced turbines, generators and motors, thus opening up the way for the electrification and mechanization of tibet's rural areas with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

tibet is one of china's provinces and regions which have extensive water resources. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, tibet's machine building industry developed very slowly and the water resources could not be brought into full play to serve production. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet did their utmost to spread the fallacy that "tibet is backward" and must rely on the state for everything. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers in tibet criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. under the guidance of chairman mao's great strategic plan "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they were determined to develop the machine building industry by relying on their own efforts and hard struggle so as to speed up socialist construction in tibet.

the lhasa hydro-electric power equipment plant formerly was a carpentry and blacksmith shop and the workers, numbering around 40, made only such simple farm tools as sickles, hoes and ploughs. after the plant was set up in august of this year it was assigned to produce generators and two other kinds of power equipment. although the workers had difficulties arising from the lack of equipment, data and technicians, they were armed with mao tsetung thought and were determined to produce tibet-brand hydro-electric power equipment so as to win honour for the great leader chairman mao. in their "three-in-one" combination technical group consisting of revolutionary workers, technicians and cadres, they dismantled and assembled an old generator over and over again and finally understood the structure of a generator and motor. after three days and nights of hard work, they made a blue print.

the workers overcame various difficulties in trial production. the plant had no horizontal boring machine for processing the shell of the generator. two workers of tibetan nationality made repeated studies and made a boring machine by transforming a vertical drilling machine. other workers of han nationality designed and manufactured a lathe from scrap which can be used to process a workpiece 2,200 millimetres in diameter. thus they solved the problems in processing the generator shell.

in trial-producing the turbine, the young shock brigade made major changes in a big, heavy and complicated turbine and produced a new, simple and small water impulse turbine and cut costs by half. in making the generator, the workers boldly adopted new techniques. in view of the many sandstorms in tibet, the pattern makers and foundry workers made a tightly fitting shell. the new generator is small, inexpensive and wind-, sand- and water-proof.

POTATO HARVEST

Northwest China Potato Growers Devise New Methods for High Yield by Grasping Chairman Mao's Philosophic Concepts

(NCNA-English Sian, Dec. 17, 1970)

methods to achieve a high potato yield in mountainous conditions have been worked out by a production brigade in northwest china's shensi province in the course of 11 years.

the sanhsing brigade of the shihping commune has been repeatedly cited as an advanced collective in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought at the county, administrative regional and provincial levels thanks to the way it guides its work with chairman mao's philosophic concepts.

it has had excellent harvests of potatoes for several years running. the brigade has selected large amounts of the good strains it developed to supply to some production brigades and communes in shensi and other provinces.

potatoes are a staple in the tapa mountain area where the brigade is located. output used to be very unstable. the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants displayed the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act during the great leap forward year of 1958 and suggested that the area should aim for high potato yields. some people were conservative and doubted the possibility. mass discussions were then held on whether man should be the slave of nature or its master. the brigade members studied chairman mao's works "on contradiction" and "on practice" and recalled the many instances when the brigade had defeated natural difficulties over the years by relying on its collective strength. they came to recognize that man is the principal aspect of the contradiction between man and nature. under the wise leadership of chairman mao and by relying on the mighty collective strength, they could raise output provided they brought into play the dynamic role of man and went on working and summing up their experience.

late blight was a big obstacle. the poor and lower-middle peasants in 1959 started to find methods to control the disease. they first tried spraying the crop with copper sulphate, bordeaux mixture and other chemical preparations. the results were good some times and negligible at others. therefore, they turned to "on practice" in which chairman mao teaches: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." they found that late blight is common when it is rainy. spraying pesticides produces good results to varying degrees over a limited affected area when there is scant rainfall. but it is ineffective over a large area when there is heavy rain.

since pesticides were not effective, other methods must be found. the poor and lower-middle peasants studied chairman mao's philosophic works. chairman mao points out in "on contradiction": "the fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradictoriness within the thing." an old peasant suggested that a high-yield, late blight-resistant potato strain should be selected. the suggestion received great attention.

the search began for such a good strain. they selected 56 good strains from other areas from 1960 to 1962 and, after repeated experiments, selected 7 or 8 good disease-resistant strains that were suited to local natural conditions. output was several times that of the local strain.

the acreage grown to good strains in the sanhsing brigade in 1965 accounted for 90 per cent of the total potato acreage that year.

the old contradiction was solved but a new one emerged. a few years after the good strains of potato tubers were planted the tubers gradually degenerated. potato degeneration is a knotty problem for agricultural scientific research all over the world. but the poor and lower-middle peasants were determined to follow chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing" and make a break-through which their predecessors had not achieved.

in the winter of 1964 some people proposed planting seed-balls on the potato stalks above ground for sexual propagation so as to rejuvenate the degenerated good strains and make the tubers sturdy once again. local peasants for generations had planted potato tubers for a sexual propagation and had never planted seed-balls. but the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "chairman mao teaches: 'all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience.' guided by chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking, we must blaze a new trail exclamation" the experimental group planted the seed-balls and cultivated carefully. the potatoes grew well. next year the experimental group used pieces of these potatoes as seeds and made experiments in many places for several years running and finally succeeded in breeding a good strain which produces a short plant and concentrates the potatoes. it is disease-resistant and ripens early and gives a high yield. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "this is a great victory for mao tsetung thought and a fruit of the great cultural revolution."

they used sexual hybridization again later to improve many potato strains. for example, they used a high-yield potato strain with little starch and potatoes that grow scattered and are hard to dig up for sexual hybridization with strains of concentrated potatoes and those with plenty of starch. thus they got an improved strain.

in the course of mass scientific experiments, the sanhsing brigade has trained 32 peasant technicians with the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main force. now the brigade has its own scientific research centre and every production team its own scientific research group. they have made more than 50 experiments in improving the farming system and techniques in crop cultivation. the brigade has been self-sufficient in grain since 1968. this year's summer grain output was 17 per cent higher than last year's.
the poor and lower-middle peasants said with joy:
"chairman mao's philosophic thinking is an indispensable treasure in carrying out the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. provided we grasp this treasure, we can have a big leap forward in revolution and production."

ORE-DRESSING PLANT

New-Type Ore-Dressing Plant Built in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1970)

china has completed its first ore-dressing plant using the "medium-less" dry grinding and dry concentration method.

the new method has been used successfully since the plant went into operation at the peking iron mine on july 1 of this year. the ore concentrates it produces are up to standard.

this success will have an important bearing on the development of iron mining with greater, faster, better and more economical results. it will contribute to the rapid growth of the iron and steel industry.

by grinding and separation, the ore dressing removes the impurities in the ore to produce a fine concentrate with a high percentage of iron for smelting. the new method differs from the old wet method in that it uses air currents, instead of water, to drive ore powder out of the grinding machine and magnetic separator. secondly, the old method uses some "medium" -- steel balls or rollers -- in the grinding machine to pulverize the ore, while by the new method lumps of ore are pulverized by mutual impact.

the old wet method, used in foreign countries since the thirties, involves very complicated processes and equipment. it consumes ten tons of water for every ton of ore and, therefore, makes it impossible to build dressing plants where water is scarce.

the new plant at the peking iron mine reduces the ten processes necessary in wet dressing to four. compared with a wet dressing plant of the same capacity, it calls for 37 per cent less equipment (in terms of weight), 56 per cent less building space, 37 per cent less investment and 39 per cent fewer operators. it also greatly reduces the consumption of material and electric power. hence, the ore concentrates are produced at much lower cost.

chairman mao teaches: "new things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." the new ore-dressing plant represents a big victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. as far back as 1958, revolutionary workers and technicians repeatedly tried to devise an advanced "waterless ore dressing" method. obstruction and sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi who peddled a slavish comprador philosophy and a theory of "trailing behind at a snail's pace", and by a handful of capitalist roaders and bourgeois "authorities" prevented them from carrying the project through. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, workers of the peking iron mine, which had been forced to close by the counter-revolutionary revisionist clique in the former peking municipal party committee, criticized the slavish comprador philosophy and the theory of "trailing behind at a snail's pace" and resumed their efforts.

the new ore-dressing method requires dry-type permanent magnetic separators which were not made in china before. nine fitters of the mine's maintenance shop undertook to make them. determined to win honour for the great leader

chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland, they fulfilled the task by combining revolutionary spirit with a scientific attitude, through hard work and with the help of organizations concerned.

another problem presented by the new method was dust. it was solved by the workers who found the principal contradiction through the living study and application of chairman mao's philosophic concepts. official tests at all the key points in the ore-dressing plant show that the density of dust has been reduced to below the level set by state health regulations.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BULGARIA

Vice Chairman Soong Ching-ling Accepts Credentials from New Bulgarian Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1970)

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by luben stoyanov, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the bulgarian people's republic to china.

present on the occasion was chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

diplomatic officials of the bulgarian embassy in peking were also present.

CAMBODIA

Statement of Political Bureau of Central Committee of National United Front of Kampuchea and Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1970)

the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia issued a statement yesterday firmly supporting the measures taken by the patriotic army and people of viet nam against u.s. imperialist aggression in all forms and energetically and totally supporting the patriotic appeal of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam. full text of the statement follows:

after learning of the appeal of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the order of the high command of the vietnamese people's army dated december 10, 1970, the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia issue the following statement:

the indo-chinese peoples who have been tempered in a long struggle know perfectly well that whenever u.s. imperialism talks of peace, it is actually climbing a new rung in the escalation of the savage war it is carrying on in indo-china.

betraying the real interests of the american people and breaking the promises he made when he took office, nixon persists day and night in carrying out his notorious doctrine of guam which consists of making asians fight asians and indo-chinese fight indo-chinese, vainly hoping in this way to prolong the war of aggression in indo-china by somebody else. u.s. imperialism has tried desperately to carry through the

"vietnamization" of the war in south viet nam, intensified the special war and bombing in laos and sent troops to invade cambodia, trampling underfoot the independence, peace and neutrality of that country.

while sending the troops of the puppets thieu-ky under the supervision of american advisers to savagely suppress the cambodian people, nixon is now dispatching the mercenary troops of his sub-lackeys lon nol, sirik matak and son ngoc thanh to laos and south viet nam to commit aggression against the people of these two countries. in this way, he hopes to sow hatred among the three indo-chinese peoples. but all these manoeuvres are doomed to failure before the indomitable struggle, the vigilance and militant unity of the three peoples.

in face of so many defeats, instead of seriously seeking for peace in indo-china, nixon has resorted to a new military provocation. unable to repeat the notorious sham "tonkin gulf incidents", which were the prelude to and pretext for the air war of destruction against the d.r.v.n. and the landing of massive american troops in south viet nam, nixon has invented the fantastic tale about a so-called "tacit agreement" so as to provide a very preposterous pretext for carrying out provocative espionage flights over, air raids on and commando operations in the d.r.v.n., thus committing fresh crimes in numerous populated localities of that country, including those situated near hanoi.

at present, the u.s. imperialists are on the eve of a new military adventure against the d.r.v.n. the cambodian people know from experience that the u.s. imperialists are the most obstinate, most barbarous, most ferocious and most sanguinary enemy of all the peoples of the world and of the three indo-chinese peoples in particular. every victory won by the fraternal vietnamese people over this enemy is a victory for the cambodian and laotian peoples and vice versa.

that is why the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia firmly support the measures taken by the vietnamese people's armed forces and the people of the democratic republic of viet nam to face u.s. imperialist aggression in all forms, and energetically and totally support the patriotic appeal of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and the d.r.v.n. government.

the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia solemnly reaffirm in particular:

-- the only correct way to settle the south viet nam question is the ten-point over-all solution of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the eight supplementary points put forward by the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

the democratic republic of viet nam is an independent and sovereign state. its territory, air space and territorial waters are inviolable. the u.s. imperialists must definitively renounce all acts of war against the democratic republic of viet nam which rightly is determined to mete out due punishment for any infringement upon its sacred national rights.

the cambodian people who are firmly united round the national united front of kampuchea with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as chairman, the royal government of national union of cambodia with samdech penn nouth as prime minister, and the cambodian people's liberation armed forces

led by vice-prime minister and minister of national defence khieu samphan have already liberated more than two thirds of the national territory; they are winning still more brilliant victories over the mercenary troops of thieu-ky and thanom-praphas, lackeys of the u.s. imperialists, and over the troops of the sub-lackeys lon not-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, and are redoubling their efforts to further enlarge the liberated area so as to destroy more rapidly and completely the u.s. aggressors and the mercenaries in their pay.
the cambodian people and their people's liberation armed forces are aware that in so doing, they are making an important contribution to the common victory of the three fraternal indo-chinese peoples in their struggle against the u.s. imperialists.

the indo-chinese peoples will win exclamation

Information Bureau Under Political Bureau of Central Committee of National United Front of Kampuchea Holds Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1970)

in a statement made public at a press conference here today, the information bureau under the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea denounced the u.s. central intelligence agency for fabricating a so-called "appeal" of the n.u.f.k. central committee by usurping the name of the "voice of the n.u.f.k." in an attempt to drive a wedge in the militant unity of the cambodian and vietnamese peoples and to vilify the policy of samdech norodom sihanouk and the n.u.f.k. he leads, a policy of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the country.

after exposing and refuting the despicable fabrication of the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys, the statement said: it is significant that the despicable c.i.a. fabrication was broadcast three days after the recrudescence of the hostile acts of the u.s. imperialists against the democratic republic of viet nam. the u.s. imperialists have thus intensified their propaganda campaign with a view to justifying an aggravation of their aggression in indo-china and a new invasion of cambodia.

the statement said that by resorting to such an abject undertaking which by itself is sufficient to discredit themselves before national and international opinion, the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys can only further reveal their panic in face of the surging struggle of the cambodian people, the brilliant victories of the cambodian people's liberation armed forces and the growing audience of the spokesman of the cambodian people and their liberation armed forces -- the "voice of the n.u.f.k."

the statement pointed out in conclusion: because of their just cause, the militant solidarity of their vietnamese and laotian brothers-in-arms and the growing support of the peoples of the world who cherish peace and justice, including the american people, the khmer people, under the banner of the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union of cambodia, are marching forward irresistibly till total victory over the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys in spite of all their calumnies and manoeuvres.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Foreign Ministry and China-Cambodia Friendship Association Jointly Give Grand Reception Celebrating 10th Anniversary of Conclusion of Sino-Cambodian Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression and Founding of the Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union, and madame penn nouth attended a grand reception here this evening, celebrating the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-cambodian treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression and the founding of the china-cambodia friendship association. the reception was jointly sponsored by the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china and the china-cambodia friendship association.

among chinese leaders present at the reception were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; chi teng-kuei and wang tung-hsing, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present at the reception were comrades-in-arms from viet nam, laos and korea:

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking;

laotian friend general nuon mongkhunvilay and his wife; and

kim jae suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

the grand reception was held at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people, which was brightly lit and permeated with a warm atmosphere of the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia. on the rostrum were large portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia. the portraits were flanked by the national flags of china and cambodia.

when, samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, and other distinguished guests, accompanied by the chinese leaders, entered the hall as the reception began, they were greeted by a rousing ovation. the band played music of welcome.

premier chou en-lai and samdech sihanouk made speeches (released in full separately) imbued with friendly sentiments at the reception. they both warmly praised the fraternal friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia. their speeches were punctuated by outbursts of very warm applause.

during the reception, samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, together with premier chou en-lai, went to distinguished guests from various countries and leading members of various chinese departments, shook hands and talked with them. samdech sihanouk had cordial and friendly conversations with the representatives of the peking workers, peasants and soldiers, representatives of the workers of literature and art, physical culture, science and education, as well as representatives of the chinese personnel who had worked in cambodia.

art workers of the chinese people's liberation army sang at the reception cambodian songs "song of phnom penh" and "remembrance of china" with music and lyrics by samdech sihanouk and "defend the fatherland". they also sang the song "kunlun -- to the melody nien nu chiao", which sets to music a poem of the same title by chairman mao, as well as "people of the world are sure to win" and other chinese revolutionary songs.

after the reception, the chinese and foreign guests saw a colour documentary film "samdech sihanouk visits northwest china".

also present at the reception were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan, wu yu-hsun, chi fang, hu yu-chih and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of the chinese people's liberation army peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, wu jui-lin, tseng kuo-hua, chung hui, li chia-yi, liu chih-hsuan, chen shih-chu, lung chen-piao, yu tai-chung, liu fu, liu chung and yuan hua-ping;

leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li ssu-kuang, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, chou hua-min, kang an-chu, cheng yi-shan, hsieh nuai-ten, chung yu-yi, chen mao, ti fu-tsai, huang hou-min, wu yin-hsien, ting chiang, wang chien-chung, su chien, ni chih-fu, yen chun, hsing cheng-chih, tsao cheng, huang tso-chen, ting hsi-lin, wang kuo-chuan, lin chia-mei, ma jen-hui, chang cheng-tsu, lu ying and tai cheng-yuan and chinese ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia kang mao-chao.

distinguished cambodian guests present at the reception were also:

prince norodom yuvaneath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk, and his wife; princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom keth kanya, aunt of samdech

norodom sihanouk; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union, and his wife; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union, and his wife; and ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china.

also present at the reception were:

djawoto, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association, and his wife;

frederik risakotta, acting head ad interim of the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers bureau;

friendly american personage edgar snow and his wife;

vietnamese, laotian and korean guests now visiting china, and

diplomatic envoys to china of countries which have recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia and of countries friendly to cambodia.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1970)

premier chou en-lai made a speech at the reception here this evening celebrating the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-cambodian treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression and the founding of the china-cambodia friendship association. the full text of the speech follows:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the nufc and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

distinguished guests, comrades and friends,

ten years ago, during samdech sihanouk's third visit to our country, the chinese and cambodian governments concluded the sino-cambodian treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression. samdech sihanouk and samdech penn nouth personally attended the reception in celebration of the inauguration of the china-cambodia friendship association. and in recent years, samdech penn nouth has been president of the national committee for cambodian-chinese friendship. today, it gives us great happiness and warmth that samdech sihanouk and samdech penn nouth are once again in our midst in joyously celebrating the 10th anniversary

of the conclusion of the treaty and the founding of the friendship association.

the conclusion of the sino-cambodian treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression and the founding of the china-cambodia friendship association fully reflected the common desire of the chinese and cambodian peoples for the development of friendly relations and cooperation and laid a solid foundation for the chinese and cambodian peoples' cause of unity against imperialism. in the past decade, thanks to the kind concern of samdech sihanouk and chairman mao and through the joint efforts of the chinese and cambodian governments, rapid all-round progress has been made in the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. we firmly believe that the traditional friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples will certainly further develop and grow stronger on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence and in the struggle against the common enemy u.s. imperialism.

the independence and sovereignty of a country are sacred and inviolable. however, u.s. imperialism which is aggressive by nature utterly ignores the sovereignty of other countries. it is riding roughshod and pushing power politics in the world, carrying out interference, subversion and aggression everywhere. u.s. imperialism all the more bitterly hates the independent, neutral and peaceable kingdom of cambodia under the leadership of samdech sihanouk. having suffered disastrous defeats following its instigation of a reactionary coup d'etat and its armed invasion, the nixon government has recently declared its intention to further provide large amount of so-called "aid" to the lon nol traitorous clique for collecting cannon-fodder and expanding the puppet troops as the "best investment" in pushing its policy of "using asians to fight asians". however, the independence-loving cambodian people are a people with sublime heroism and indomitable will. in warm response to the solemn call of their head of state samdech sihanouk, they have taken up arms and, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the vietnamese and laotian peoples, have unfolded a great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, dealing heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. since the beginning of the dry season, the cambodian national liberation armed forces have taken the initiative in launching offensives and fought a series of triumphant battles, winning one new great victory after another. the cambodian people's spirit of heroic struggle has immensely heightened the fighting will of the people of various countries and greatly deflated the arrogance of the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs, winning the praise and admiration of the revolutionary peoples of the world.

at present, the struggles of the people of different countries against the power politics of the superpowers and for the defence of national independence and state sovereignty have converged into an irresistible revolutionary torrent. defying the war blackmail by u.s. imperialism, the vietnamese people are determined to smash all military adventures of the u.s. aggressors and pledge themselves to carry to the end the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. supporting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the three indo-chinese peoples have brought about an excellent situation through battle. fearing no pressure and refusing to be duped, the palestinian and other arab peoples are strengthening their unity and persevering in the just struggle against the aggression by u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism. with the extensive solidarity of the african people and other peoples of the world, the guinean people have smashed the

piratical invasion by the mercenary troops of the u.s. and portuguese reactionaries. the latin american people's struggle against u.s. imperialist control, exploitation and plunder and for the defence of their state sovereignty and right over their territorial sea is gaining momentum day by day. the struggle of the peoples of the world vividly testifies to the truth: the peoples who are determined to fight for the defence of their national independence and state sovereignty are invincible. making enemies for itself and receiving blows everywhere, u.s. imperialism is besieged ring upon ring by the people of the whole world; at home, it is facing ever-deepening political, social and economic crises. should u.s. imperialism fly in the face of the will of all the peoples and expand its war of aggression, what awaits it will only be an even more disastrous defeat.

comrades and friends exclamation the chinese and cambodian peoples are true friends. we have a very long and profound friendship, and we encourage and support each other in our struggles. the cambodian people's great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are a tremendous encouragement and support to the chinese people. following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people firmly support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

now i propose a toast

to the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples,

to the great victories of the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great victories of the indo-chinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the valiant struggle of the people of various countries for national independence and for the defence of their state sovereignty,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme. penn nouth,

to the health of all the distinguished cambodian guests,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, made a speech at the reception here this evening celebrating the 10th anniversary of the conclusion of the sino-cambodian treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression and the founding of the china-cambodia friendship association. the reception was given by the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china and the china-cambodia friendship association. the full text of the speech follows:

your excellency respected premier of the state council of the p.r.c.,
respected mesdames and messrs. the national authorities of the p.r.c.,
respected mesdames and messrs. members of the diplomatic corps,
respected chinese brothers and sisters,
dear friends,

first of all, allow me, on behalf of all my compatriots present here to express very warm thanks for your kind presence at this celebration of the great and firm sino-khmer friendship and our profound gratitude to his excellency premier chou en-lai, highly respected and beloved friend of the khmer people, who has been so kind as to preside over the magnificent organization of this important festival, which is a double anniversary, the 10th anniversary of the china-cambodia friendship association and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the historic khmer-chinese treaty of friendship and non-aggression.

the fraternal relations uniting the khmers and the chinese began more than a thousand years ago and, what is remarkable and perhaps unique in the annals of relations between peoples living in the same geographical region, our two nations have never been engaged in a war or dispute with each other.

however, apart from this continual peace existing between china and cambodia, khmer-chinese friendship has never been so fine, so flourishing, so warm, so strong, so close, so real and true as since the total liberation by our two peoples of their respective fatherlands, and particularly since the cordial meeting in 1955, at the afro-asian conference of bandung, between the two delegations respectively of the people's repuolic of china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the independent and neutral kingdom of cambodia under the leadership of king norodom suramarit.

from 1956 to 1969, the anti-imperialist solidarity and the cooperation in all fields of peaceful construction between china and cambodia were exemplary and fruitful to the highest degree. and it is necessary for us the khmers to recall that, during this happy period, the p.r.c. gained on many counts the eternal gratitude of the khmer people. among numerous things, allow me to stress the determined participation of china in the genuine and modern industrialization of cambodia, the multi-farious aid of the p.r.c. in all other fields of the peaceful construction of cambodia, particularly in the social, university-educational, agricultural, commercial and infrastructural fields (in this last field, the most impressive and magnificent present of the p.r.c. to the

khmer people is undoubtedly the airport of international standard at siemreap-angkor with complete technical, aeronautical and tourist equipment) and, finally, the enormous and constant military aid which was all the more vital for the survival of independence, neutrality, peace and territorial integrity of our country which was the only non-communist developing country daring to reject completely the aid of the united states of america and which has since become an enemy of yankee imperialism to be vanquished at all costs.

on march 18, 1970, with the fascist and anti-people coup of the militarist and capitalist-comprador gang of lon nol, sirik matak, sim var and cheng heng, the u.s. imperialists thought that with the destruction of the independence and neutrality of the kingdom of cambodia, they could also destroy the khmer-chinese friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity.

but very soon, the khmer people and the khmer patriots living abroad rose and got together and smashed all the wishes and illusions of these detestable imperialists.

these imperialists with their vile and despicable lackeys of phnompenh and saigon, have undoubtedly succeeded in plunging the country and the khmer nation into the worst misery and catastrophy in their history of nearly two thousand years, but they have not succeeded in disheartening and vanquishing the khmer people. since march 23, 1970, the khmer people have risen as one man to wage an armed struggle against the traitors and their u.s. masters.

today more than 2/3 of the kingdom of cambodia has recovered total independence, democracy with the establishment of an authentic people's power, and the pursuance of the traditional khmer policy of militant solidarity with all the anti-imperialist, anti-neo-colonialist and anti-colonialist peoples and governments, particularly with the great and glorious chinese people and the heroic vietnamese and laotian peoples.

a proverb of our country says that "it is in times of misfortune that one can know who are genuine friends and who false friends".

in their present misfortune, the neutral, progressive and anti-imperialist khmer people who, during their complete independence and peace, that is to say, between 1955 and 1969, had thought that they had an infinite number of "true" friends among the foreign states and governments of all ideologies, have painfully realized that the actual number of their real friends is limited. at least they have the great consolation and comfort to note that these real friends, with extraordinary courage, nobility and self-sacrifice, completely support them against winds and tides and will remain firm on their side whatever the future and destiny may hold in store for them in the war in indo-china. we would take this happy occasion to express to all our true friends, our faithful companions in times of difficulty, the cordial assurances of our eternal gratitude.

the people's republic of china holds the foremost place among the greatest and most reliable friends of the khmer people. in the immeasurable misfortune into which the lon nol-sirik matak traitors cynically and president richard nixon of u.s.a. shamelessly have thrown them, they have found, i say, an immense encouragement in the sympathy of the socialist, progressive and anti-imperialist peoples, in the

effective support of some thirty friendly states and governments, in the militant solidarity of the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples, and in the multi-farious aid and unreserved and extremely active support in all fields by the people's republic of china, by the chinese people's venerated and beloved chairman and great teacher and their respected vice-chairman, by the government of the people's republic of china and the great, glorious and heroic chinese people. and it is from this priceless encouragement and their own fighting tradition that our people have drawn heroism and all their confidence in the just national cause which they have decided to defend with arms in hand, without yielding or accepting compromise, and in complete victory which they will not fail to achieve, together with their brothers, the vietnamese and laotian peoples, over u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, for national salvation and national liberation.

in conclusion, allow me, on behalf of all us khmers present here, to express our most profound and sincere gratitude to his excellency premier chou en-lai, the principal artisan of the great friendship and the militant unity between the chinese and khmer peoples, the most long standing, the most faithful and the most active friend of independent, neutral, progressive and anti-imperialist cambodia, for his speech made just now imbued with the magnificent sentiments of friendship, solidarity, support and generous esteem to the fighting khmer people.

this unforgettable speech will certainly go straight into their hearts. and in their patriotic struggle, they will feel immensely encouraged by these stirring words of their dearest and most respected friend his excellency chou en-lai: "following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people firmly support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory."

it is a great happiness for the khmer people to be benefited by the complete support of their beloved brothers, the great and most glorious chinese people under the incomparably brilliant leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

it is with these sentiments that i raise, together with all my compatriots present here, my glass to drink a toast

-- to the health and long life of most respected chairman mao tsetung, venerated and beloved great teacher of the chinese people and the beacon of the revolution of the peoples of the third world fighting for their freedom, national salvation and national liberation and against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all other forms of injustice and threats to peace,

-- to the health of respected madame mao tsetung,

-- to the health of respected vice-chairman lin piao and madame,

-- to the health of respected vice-chairman of the republic tung pi-wu,

-- to the health of respected premier chou en-lai and madame,

-- to the health of the respected military and civil national authorities of the p.r.c., the esteemed president and members of the china-cambodia friendship association, the esteemed municipal authorities and their respective spouses,

-- to the health of the esteemed heads of diplomatic missions and their respective wives,

-- to the health of the esteemed friends present here,

-- to the happiness and prosperity of the chinese people, no. 1 friend of the khmer people,

-- to the continuation of the grand development in all fields of the peaceful construction and national defence of the p.r.c.,

-- to the ever-lasting fraternal friendship and indestructible militant solidarity uniting the khmer and chinese peoples,

-- to complete victory over u.s. imperialism by all those peoples throughout the world who are its victims, and

-- to the grandeur and glory of the p.r.c. exclamation

Color Documentaries "Warmly Celebrate 17th Anniversary of National Day of Kingdom of Cambodia" and "Samdech Sihanouk Visits Northwest China" Screened

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1970)

the coloured documentaries "warmly celebrate the 17th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia" and "samdech sihanouk visits northwest china" are being shown in peking, shanghai, sian and urumchi, beginning today, they will also be shown in other parts of china.

the film "warmly celebrate the 17th anniversary of the national day of the kingdom of cambodia" records scenes of the grand rally held by revolutionary people in the chinese capital to celebrate the anniversary of cambodia with their cambodian comrades-in-arms, in the upsurge of the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs and in the excellent situation of the cambodian people's victorious war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the film "samdech sihanouk visits northwest china" records the visit not long ago of the head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia and madame sihanouk to sian, yenan, the former centre of the chinese revolution, urumchi and other places in china and scenes of the warm welcome accorded to them by the people of various nationalities. the moving scenes are permeated by the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia.

the two films were produced by the central newsreels and documentary film studio.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Long Live Militant Friendship between Chinese and Cambodian Peoples

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1970)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples -- in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the signing of the china-cambodia treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression". full text of the editorial reads:

december 19 this year is the tenth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression between the people's republic of china and the kingdom of cambodia. today when the cambodian people have won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and when the militant unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples is daily reinforced, the chinese people, cherishing profound affection for the cambodian people, warmly greet this day of historic significance.

ten years ago, the chinese and cambodian governments signed the china-cambodia treaty of friendship and mutual non-aggression on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. on december 12 the same year, the china-cambodia friendship association was founded. the signing of the treaty and the founding of the association have laid the solid foundation for the friendly relations and cooperation between our two peoples and the cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people have always respected the government of the kingdom of cambodia for its pursuance of the policy of peace, neutrality, independence and non-alignment and firmly supported the cambodian government and people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist subversion and aggression and in defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity. the government and people of the kingdom of cambodia under the leadership of head of state samdech norodom sihanouk have consistently upheld friendship with china, resolutely advocated the restoration to china of her legitimate rights in the united nations, supported the chinese people in liberating their territory taiwan province and opposed u.s. imperialism's "two chinas" plot. the constant strengthening of the friendship and unity between china and cambodia plays an important role in the cause of unity against imperialism of the peoples of asia and africa.

the chinese and cambodian peoples are close comrades-in-arms sharing the same weal and woe. the great friendship and militant unity between the two peoples of china and cambodia have continuously been consolidated and developed in their common struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. though u.s. imperialism and its accomplices and lackeys have tried a thousand and one ways to sow discord and carry out sabotage, our two peoples have always firmly united and fought together. last march, u.s. imperialism instigated a reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia and then sent troops to invade that country. the cambodian people under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia headed by samdech norodom sihanouk, defying brute force, rose heroically in resistance, and dealt head-on blows to the u.s. aggressors. the chinese people express high admiration for the heroic spirit of the cambodian people and resolutely support them in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, said in his solemn statement on may 20 this year: "i warmly support the fighting spirit of samdech norodom sihanouk,

head of state of cambodia, in opposing u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. i warmly support the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples. i warmly support the establishment of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea." chairman mao's solemn statement has expressed the unshakable revolutionary will of the 700 million chinese people to always be the powerful backing of the cambodian and other indo-chinese peoples.

at present, the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is developing rapidly and in great force, with the situation becoming better and better. the cambodian people, in closer unity with the vietnamese and laotian people and supporting each other, have badly battered u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. u.s. imperialism has suffered irretrievable defeat on the cambodian battlefield. the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique supported by u.s. bayonets is besieged by the people ring upon ring, is tottering and on the verge of doom. the great victory of the cambodian and other indo-chinese peoples has set another illustrious example of a small nation defeating a big and a weak nation defeating a strong, and given powerful encouragement to the people of asia and the whole world in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

unreconciled to its defeat, u.s. imperialism which is aggressive in nature, is desperately putting up a struggle and staging a come-back. while frenziedly bombing the democratic republic of viet nam, it is trying its utmost to step up the war of aggression in cambodia and laos. to realize its vicious scheme of "using asians to fight asians", the nixon administration is making desperate efforts to muster the horde of u.s. imperialism's lackeys and puppets in asia, using them as its tools of aggression. recently, nixon offered the lon nol-sirik matak puppet clique an "aid" of 250 million u.s. dollars, and made a hue and cry that it is the "best investment" the united states has made. nixon's so-called "best investment" means that with yankees supplying the money and guns, their lackeys and puppets send their manpower to fight for the united states and to kill the cambodian people. u.s. imperialism tries to save itself from defeat in cambodia and other parts of indo-china by means of "i give you money, and you save my life"; but this is utterly futile. the u.s. imperialist attempt to seek a way out by intensifying war adventures and acts of aggression can in no way change its situation of being beset with difficulties at home and abroad, but precisely reflects that it is at the end of its tether.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, has pointed out: "the khmer people united in the national united front of cambodia and led by the royal government of national union of cambodia will carry on their fight against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys until total victory and the complete and definite liberation of the fatherland." we firmly believe that the cambodian people and other peoples in indo-china, strengthening their unity, fighting shoulder to shoulder and persevering in protracted people's war, will certainly defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys completely. following the teachings of the great leader chairman mao, the chinese people resolutely support the three peoples of indo-china in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation until complete victory is won.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President of Equatorial Guinea Receives Chinese Charge D'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1970)

francisco macias nguema, president and concurrently defence minister and foreign minister of the republic of equatorial guinea, received tien ting, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china to equatorial guinea, on december 14 in santa isabel and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, according to a report from santa isabel.

during the reception, tien ting presented to president francisco nguema a letter of credence and conveyed the regards from chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, vice-chairman lin piao, and premier chou en-lai to the president and the people of equatorial guinea. president francisco nguema requested the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to convey his regards to chairman mao and the chinese people.

gaudencio asuvu oyono, secretary general of the presidency of the republic of equatorial guinea, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Delegation Attends Performance of Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1970)

the government delegation of the republic of mali led by captain charles samba sissoko, member of the malian national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, attended here this evening a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "the red lantern", in the company of fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and chi peng-fei, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs.

minister charles samba sissoko and the other distinguished malian guests time and again warmly applauded the performance presented by the revolutionary artists of the china peking opera troupe.

leading members of the chinese departments concerned hsieh hsin-ho and ho kung-kai, and yaya diarra, counsellor of the malian embassy in peking, also accompanied the delegation to attend the performance.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1970)

the romanian table tennis team led by horvath tiberiu left peking for home by air this morning after concluding its friendly visit to china.

warmly seeing the table tennis team off at the airport were leading members of the state physical culture and sports commission and other organizations concerned tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, chao cheng-hung, wang kuo-chuan, li tien-ching, wang hsiao-yi and liu kuo-an, as well as chinese table tennis players.

octavian gavris, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy in peking and other diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

the chinese and romanian table tennis players forged a still deeper friendship during the romanian team's stay in china. they both regarded the matches as a means to enhance the friendship between the people of china and romania and their fine sportsmanship impressed the spectators deeply.

the table tennis players of the two countries were engaged in cordial conversation at the airport. they wished for further development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and romania.

as the romanian guests enplaned, they said to the chinese table tennis players: "the departure is only temporary, we are always together."

CHINA AND SOUTHERN YEMEN

Photo Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Opens in Aden

(NCNA-English Aden, Dec. 17, 1970)

a photo exhibition on china's industrial and agricultural achievements in socialist construction opened here yesterday.

the opening ceremony was presided over by abdul aziz ad-dali, chairman of the central committee for friendship with nations and minister of health of the people's democratic republic of yemen. minister ad-dali and chinese ambassador to the people's democratic republic of yemen li chiang-fen spoke at the ceremony.

minister ad-dali cut the ribbon and, accompanied by the chinese ambassador saw the photos on display.

among 100 guests attending the opening ceremony were abdul rehman abdulla, permanent secretary of the ministry of culture and national guidance, and other officials of the government of the people's democratic republic of yemen.

many friends visiting the exhibition warmly praised the chinese people on the brilliant achievements in socialist construction they have made under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao.

chinese feature film "the heroic sons and daughters" was shown to the guests.

US

US Senate Approves Nixon's Request for "Aid" to Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Clique

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1970)

nixon's november 18 request for an emergency "aid" of 250 million u.s. dollars to the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique of cambodia was approved by the u.s. senate on december 14, according to reports from washington.

at his press conference of december 10, nixon complacently described the requested "aid" as "the best investment in foreign assistance that the united states has made in my political lifetime", adding that he hoped congress would approve the programme.

the fact that the senate approved nixon's request hardly one month after it was put forward and one week after he made the bellicose speech reflects the gnawing anxiety of the u.s. ruling circles about the tottering position of the lon nol-sirik matak clique. it also reveals the heinous designs of u.s. imperialism to intensify the war of aggression in indo-china.

after the approval of nixon's request, some u.s. senators were apprehensive that this "would inevitably involve the united states in another indo-china quagmire", that it constituted "a sanction of the war on a large scale in cambodia" and that it "would lead to another viet nam that eventually would require the use of ground troops". u.p.i. conceded that it "would start a long-range program -- which eventually could run into the billions -- to provide aid."

what nixon termed the "best investment" in his political lifetime is actually a price for the noose which he himself has put round his own neck. as the cambodian people and the other indo-chinese peoples tighten the noose more and more, the price to be paid by nixon is bound to be higher and higher till his "political lifetime" comes to an end.

US Paper Tiger Is Baring Fangs

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1970)

u.s. imperialism, a paper tiger which has been badly battered by the vietnamese and other indo-chinese people, has once again begun to bare its fangs. the u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon and his defence secretary melvin laird have come out in turn to make naked war threats against the vietnamese people in a manner as truculent and arbitrary as that of hitler of fascist germany at the time. but, a paper tiger will remain a paper tiger no matter how it bares its fangs.

in an overbearing attitude, nixon treatened to intensify and expand the u.s. war of aggression. this threat in itself shows that his policy of aggression has sustained a new defeat and exposes his "peace initiative" and "nixon doctrine". since the "nixon doctrine" was dished up in july last year, u.s. imperialism, while intensifying its peace hoax by means of inducement in a vain attempt to achieve at the negotiation table what it has not been able to achieve on the battlefields, has redoubled its efforts to arm its satellite countries and put into practice its plot of using "asians to fight asians", hoping to make its puppet troops serve more in its aggression. but, things have not turned out as nixon wished. u.s. imperialism has continuously been suffering more and more disastrous defeats both on the battlefields and at the negotiation table. besieged ring upon ring by the heroic vietnamese and other indo-chinese people, this cornered beast u.s. imperialism finds it difficult to extricate itself from predicament however hard it struggles. in such desperate circumstances, throwing away the "peace initiative" and "nixon doctrine", it clamoured furiously that it would come out itself in the van and resort to new military adventures.

in order to embark on new military adventures and intensify and expand the war of aggression in viet nam and the whole of indo-china, nixon and laird have racked their brains to concoct the following counter-revolutionary fantastic theories to justify aggression.

first, u.s. imperialism has the "right" to send its piratical planes to make reconnaissance flights over the democratic republic of viet nam while the army and people of north viet nam have no right to fire at the intruding u.s. piratical planes, not even the right to use radars to detect them; otherwise the united states would make "protective reaction air strikes".

secondly, the south vietnamese army and people are "forbidden" to shell the barracks of the u.s. aggressor troops (which are skilfully described by nixon as "densely-populated areas"). that is to say that the u.s. aggressor troops have the "right" to commit aggression against viet nam, while the vietnamese people who are victims of the aggression have no right to resist aggression.

thirdly, the north vietnamese army and people must not be allowed to support their kinsmen in the south. otherwise, the united states will also "take reaction" and "resume full-scale bombing".

the fourth one is to "protect the lives" of the americans. this means that the united states has the "right" to bomb viet nam since the vietnamese people who are persisting in the war of resistance against aggression have endangered the lives of the u.s. aggressors.

please note, what an exact resemblance nixon's theory that "it is right to commit aggression", bears to the "theory" of "lebensraum" (living space) hitler advertised when launching the war of aggression in his time exclamation

according to this out-and-out gangster logic, the 34 million vietnamese people should not only allow hundreds of thousands of u.s. aggressor troops to perpetuate their occupation of the territory of south viet nam but also allow the u.s. air pirates to wildly intrude into the airspace of north viet nam. this is indeed the height of truculence and insolence exclamation how can it be expected that a nation which is resisting aggression and has continuously won great victories will tolerate the enemy in the throes of a last-ditch struggle to run amuck on their own territory and in their own airspace and not punish him? and how can it be that they will ensure the safety of the aggressors? the theory of aggression, "living space", hitler trumpeted in the 1930's has already gone bankrupt; and the theory that "it is right to commit aggression" and the theory of "security for aggression" nixon dished up in the 1970's are doomed to be crushed.

to "protect the lives of our men" is actually a pretext inherited by nixon from the old-colonialists for conducting new acts of aggression and easing the people's opposition at home. the record of the u.s. imperialist aggression against indo-china indicates that every time u.s. imperialism raises the signboard of "protecting the lives" of the americans, it means to send more americans to die. at the end of last april, not to mention earlier facts, under the pretext of protecting the "lives" of u.s. aggressor troops in viet nam, nixon dispatched u.s. troops to carry out aggression against cambodia. consequently they have been badly battered by the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people and have sustained heavy casualties.

over the past two years since it took office, especially since the beginning of this year, the nixon administration beset with difficulties and contradictions both at home and abroad dished up a "new initiative for peace" at one time and carried out in a big way war blackmail and "escalation" at another time. all this has fully demonstrated the feeble nature of the nixon administration which has put itself in a dilemma.

nixon's war mania cannot cow the vietnamese people. it can only expose the paper tiger nature of u.s. imperialism. it shows that the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism will never change and that u.s. imperialism is outwardly strong but inwardly weak and fears the people of the world. nixon's "initiative for peace" and "nixon doctrine" are all tricks of u.s. imperialism for expanding its war of aggression. the long-tempered vietnamese people will not be deceived. they are not afraid of the pressure exerted on them and the paper tiger's arrogance. the history of u.s. imperialism's aggression against viet nam has eloquently proved that the "escalation" of the aggressive war can only accelerate its defeat and make the defeat more disastrous. the heroic vietnamese people's defence was strong as a wall already, now their wills unite like a fortress. the chinese people and the people of other countries in asia stand by the vietnamese people. should u.s. imperialism dare to face universal condemnation and further intensify and expand its war of aggression, it will certainly get badly bruised in the face of the people of viet nam and other countries in indo-china. this is an inevitable result awaiting those playing with fire in the united states.

END

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